CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,552—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery ....7th Dec.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ...14th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes ....21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe ....28th ,,
		1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons ....4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule.... 11th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery ....18th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews...25th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell ...1st Feb.
B.L. † THAMES	4113	A. Symons ....8th ,,
,, GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery ....15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne....22nd ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes ....29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe ....7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery ....14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews...21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes ....28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe ....4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell ...11th ,,
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule.....18th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes ....25th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ..2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for those voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO..... 12th Dec. 1895.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO ..... 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class,	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 600; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning vice versa, and can Break their Journey at Brindisi by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay and daily Local Lines.
Return Tickets to London on Application.
HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the
Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.



LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

ED SERVICE TO BRINDISI STE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, ND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BOOLDANA	2,899	On or about the 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1895. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 7th December, at 9 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALA," 2,040 tons, about the 12th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the 13th December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about the 7th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th December, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 12th December for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

She has Accommodation for Eight Cabin Passengers with good Table.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th November, 1895.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

A FACT THAT TALKS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the keen competition of various Hair "Renewers," "Producers," &c., which are now so extensively advertised, The sales of

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

show a steady annual increase (which becomes larger in proportion with each successive year) both

IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
EXQUISITELY PERFUMED.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.



INDIAN TEAS AND CIGARS
FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
TO FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
TREACHER AND CO.'S CELEBRATED CIGARS

Sent free of all Expense to any Address in London at the following Cash Rates :—

1,000	Havannahs	for Rs. 130;	500 for Rs. 72-8.
1,000	Gem Muster	for Rs. 103;	500 for Rs. 59-0.
1,000	Nobles	for Rs. 126;	500 for Rs. 69-8.
1,000	Dawsons	for Rs. 144;	500 for Rs. 79-8.
1,000	Thomson's	for Rs. 162;	500 for Rs. 88-8.
1,000	Treacher's Muster	for Rs. 158;	500 for Rs. 86-8.
1,000	Club Muster	for Rs. 222;	500 for Rs. 121-0.
1,000	No. 1, Javas	for Rs. 162;	500 for Rs. 88-8.
1,000	No. 2, Javas	for Rs. 135;	500 for Rs. 75-0.
1,000	No. 3, Javas	for Rs. 112;	500 for Rs. 63-8.
1,000	Java Nobles	for Rs. 140;	500 for Rs. 77-8.

ALSO
INDIAN TEAS AND CONDIMENTS
At Catalogue Prices, plus Carriage and Duty.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE EVENT OF MONDAY.
DECEMBER 9TH,
SPECIAL EXHIBITION
OF
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
BY
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

NEW GOODS.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HELMETS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &C.
OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
FLANNEL, AND TWEED SUITINGS,
DRESS SUITINGS,
FITTED BAGS, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, &c., &c.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

IMPROVES THE APPETITE,
GIVES STRENGTH AND TONE,
AIDS THE DIGESTION,
BANISHES NERVOUSNESS,
CREATES ENERGY,
BRACES UP THE NERVES,
STIMULATES THE SYSTEM GENERALLY.

IS quite pleasant and perfectly safe to take, suitable for either sex, and is recommended as a liqueur to be taken after food. It is a scientific combination of the finest tonics known, and will be found more active and beneficial than any imported medicine.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS. VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder	for very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

ARE the finest Medicines extant for the purification of the Blood
AND WILL BE FOUND FRESHER, MORE active, and in finer condition than imported preparations of the drug.
THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY SAFE IN USE and therefore more desirable than the many powerful Blood "Purifiers" and "Mixtures" sold—the effects of which are frequently unpleasant and sometimes highly dangerous.

PRICES :

KEMP'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, 4-0, and 7-8 per Bottle.
KEMP'S Iodized Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla,
Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.
Insist upon KEMP'S if you would have the best.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

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GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD } ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS, BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S } ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO
IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

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MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
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HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE ARMY

USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS AND SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR,
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION,
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER,
AT
GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUND, PAREL,
A GRAND
BALLOON ASCENT
AND
PARACHUTE JUMP
BY PROF. VAN TASSELL,
The World's most Successful Aeronaut.

A scientific demonstration of the principles of Ballooning and Parachuting.

PROF. VAN TASSELL, on ascending to an altitude of not less than 5,000 feet, will burst his Balloon, descend to earth by means of his patent Parachute, and land within the Enclosure, thus demonstrating his dominion over the very air he breathes.

As an achievement of science this will be one of the grandest sights ever witnessed. On this occasion
THE MAMMOTH BALLOON,
CITY OF LONDON,
Of 100,000 cubic feet capacity, will be used.

PROF. VAN TASSELL has had the honour of performing before the Principal Chiefs of India and the Shah of Persia.

Gates Open at 3 P.M.
Balloon Inflation, 4-15 P.M.
Balloon Ascent, 4-45 P.M.
Don't fail to witness the inflation !!

Reserved Seats ....Rs. 3 0 0
Second Seats .... „ 1 0 0
Garden Enclosure...................... „ 0 4 0
Children Half-price to 1st and 2nd Class only.
Tickets from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the GATE.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB
Will Produce an
OPERA BURLESQUE,
Entitled
"ELIZABETH, R."
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,
17TH, 19TH, & 20TH DECEMBER.
BOOKING OFFICE ......SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:
Stalls and Dress Circle........................ Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery .... Re. 1
Overture: 9 P.M.
Children's Matinee Concluding with a
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.
PRICES:
Children and Servants........................ Re. 1
Adults .... Rs. 3
Overture: 4 P.M.

MOMBASSA-UGANDA RAILWAY.

WANTED, ACCOUNTANTS and CLERKS, to start from Bombay first week in January. Three years' agreement. Apply stating Terms and sending Copies of Testimonials to

F. RAWSON, Esq.,
care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.,
Bombay.

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Association will be held at its Registered Office, on SATURDAY, the 7th December, 1895, at 3 P.M., to receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and to Elect Directors, in place of all who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

DE QUADROS & Co.,
Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th November, 1895.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS, FROM 11TH DECEMBER, 1895, TO 7TH JANUARY, 1896, INCLUSIVE.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued to First and Second Class Passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway at a single fare for the Christmas and New Year Holidays. These Tickets will be issued on and after the 11th December, 1895, and will be available for completion of Return Journey up to and inclusive of the 7th January, 1896.

These Tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation at the following scale provided that the accommodation is available and that the distance travelled over this Railway is not less than 200 miles:—

Class	Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment.
First	Three.
Second	Five.

The concession will apply in local booking and in through booking with the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Indian Midland, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways only. Passengers for other lines will be booked to the Junction only.

The concession over the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways is the same as on this Railway, and return tickets will be issued to stations on those lines under the same conditions except that the limit of 100 miles will be observed on each line separately.

Return tickets will be issued in through booking with the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways, one and a-half fares being charged for the distance travelled over those lines. Tickets to stations on the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways will not be issued before the 14th December, 1895, or after the 31st idem.

By this concession the return journey fares between Howrah and Poona and Bombay (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) will be reduced as follows:—

	Poona. From	Poona. To	Bombay. From	Bombay. To
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	166 1	103 7	161 15	100 5
Second Class	83 2	51 13	81 0	50 3

The intermediate and third class fares from Howrah to Poona and Bombay (via Asansol and Nagpur) are as follows:—

	To Poona. Rs. a. p.	To Bombay. Rs. a. p.
Intermediate class (single)	19 13 9	19 11 9
Third class ordinary do.	15 7 6	15 0 6
Third class for servants of first and second class passengers ordinary single	13 13 6	13 6 6

On this Railway the third-class fare between Nagpur and Asansol for servants of First and Second Class Passengers booked from or via Asansol (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) to Bhusawal or via and vice versa has been reduced from Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 4-14-6.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 22nd Nov., 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJI JAN MAHOMED JOOSUB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Queen's Road, Chowpatty, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,66½ square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, buildings, and tenements standing thereon and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Amin Rogay, on or towards the West partly by the property of HajiHassum Haji Abdulla, and partly by the pieces of land 2ndly and 3rdly hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the property of the said Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Amin Rogay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D, No. 2445 (1-2) and Street Nos. 293—295, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 86 and 107 and New Nos. B-744 and B-871, Old survey No. 179, new survey No. 3-7997 which said premises are now in the possession of the Lessee, Jamsetji Nusserwanji ata.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or ground together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon, situate at Queen's Road, Chowpatty, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property firstly herein beforementioned, on or towards the West by a foot path separating this piece of land from the Queen's Road, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla, and on or towards the South by the property thirdly hereinafter described and assessed by the Collector of Assessment together with the property firstly described under Ward D, No. 2445 (1-2), and under Street Nos. 293-295, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. B-16876, and new Survey No. 6-8005.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Queen's Road, Chowpatty, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts together with the hereditaments standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by a footpath separating this piece of land from the Queen's Road on or towards the North by the property secondly hereinbefore described and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Rogay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment with the properties firstly and secondly hereinbefore described under Ward D, No. 2445 (1-2), Street Nos. 293-295, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16876 and new Survey No. 10-8005.

Any person having any right title or interest in or to the aforesaid properties whether by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known in writing to us the Undersigned within Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any such exist.—Bombay, dated this 5th Day of December, 1895.

HIRALAL & MADHAVJI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BRANDIES
May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.
Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

BOVRIL.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for all India, and are now prepared to supply the Public RETAIL, and appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations, where not already represented,

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay.

TENDER FOR STONE SETTS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of One Thousand (1,000) Tons, First Quality, squarely and evenly dressed, hard STONE SETTS, measuring 6" deep by 4" wide in length, to be at option of Supplier, but not less than 9" and not more than 19" each. Price to include delivery in Calcutta either at Jetty or Kidderpore Docks. Five Hundred (500) Tons to be delivered by 31st January, 1896, and the remainder within two (2) months from that date. Prompt Cash on delivery into Company's premises.

Tenders with Samples to be forwarded to

JNO. R. MAPLES,
Managing Agent, Calcutta Tramways Co., Ld., Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895. Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 350 Tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd November, 1895.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution to amend Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation under the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act 1895.

The terms of the Resolution to be then proposed are specified in the circular letter issued to the Shareholders in accordance with the Provisions of Article 138 of the Articles of Association of the Corporation.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for Confirmation to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened in pursuance of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 30th November, 1895.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL CAPSULES.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES prescribed for 40 years with unvarying success for Urethral Complaints superior to all others.

Sold by all First-class Chemists in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of Messrs M. M. Mody and Co.'s stock-in-trade at Dalal Street by order of the Liquidators will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.—

AT 1-30 P. M.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong victoria with removable coach box.
1 strong four-seated barouche suitable for a single horse.
1 strong country-bred chestnut mare, 14 hands, good jumper, and fast, has played polo, quiet to ride.
1 Bay Arab horse aged, goes well in harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterworks Bungalow, DeLisle Road, Byculla, behind the Victoria Technical College, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome large size old blue China jars, fancy table ornaments, English oil carpets, two first-rate 26 and 35 magazine rifles by Evans with cartridges, one Snider rifle, a six-chambers revolver and one air pistol, a walnut wood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, a large size American organ by Cornish and Co, with 14 stops, Surveyors' levelling instruments, a microscope magnetic battery, fishing tackle, flake, incandescent hanging and wall gas lamps, a handsome strong English-built buggy with spare wheels, a strong-built victoria with removable coach box and back seat, a powerful grey Arab horse about 14-3, grass cutting and gram grinding machine, fowls, pigeons, cats, ducks, 4 Scotch black dogs, 1 Zanzibar parrot, wearing apparel, valuable books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, garden benches, &c., the property of H. WATSON, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nagdevi Street, Nakhoda Mohla, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Gunny Cassum, consisting of glass, crockery, and plated-ware, handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, stoves, iron fire-proof, safes, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

TO CLOTH MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Jacob Sassoon Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill, and Alexander Mill. On MONDAY, the 9th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the firm of Dosabhoy Thackersey—

About 1,400 bales of cloth of the above mills, comprising T cloth, dhotties, chudders now lying ready at the above mills.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

N.B.—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GENERAL STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place unserviceable stores, consisting of crates of fire bricks, and boiled linseed and turpentine, iron hooks and bands, showels, pickaxes, hammers, screen augers, telegraph insulators, coach screws, pole covers of zinc, white glazed insulators, iron brackets, old loading boards and ladders, mattle pans, iron ties, signal and stations lamps, zinc of packing cases by weight, leather and India-rubber cuttings, old assorted nuts for bridge work, washers, foundation base bolts, old steel files, leather hose pipes, coir matting, old cast-iron weights, old lorry wheels, pieces of iron chain, old cotton and woollen clothings, telegraph wire, copying presses, roof lamps, scales, &c., &c.

The above will be on view a week before the Sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Sending Christmas Presents to Friends in Europe.

On a day to be fixed hereafter and the following days, at 1 p.m, each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 51, Medows Street, Fort, opposite to the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, the good-will and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugondass and Jeramdass, Multaneo jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Multan, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Delhi, and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow, and Burmah silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares, and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid.

Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore, and Zanzibar carpets.

Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Jeypore work boxes and toys.

Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as they are worth while a visit.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 6, 1895.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c, consisting of old screw, augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard belts, hand barrows, bolts, scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chains, chisels, cotters, clips, coiled iron kegs, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, brass scrap, copper scrap, machinery duplicate parts, brass tubes boiler, steel scrap, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, steel tyres, timber teak scrap, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for the removal.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, Fort, on account and at the risk of T. H. Parr, Esq.—

25 shares of the Fred Ahrle and Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE OF TOBACCO.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the tobacco warehouse, Musjid Bunder, on account of the concerned—

20 bales tobacco.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 6, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 5834 BAGS MYRABOLLAMS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown, No. 6, in Nursingpoora, by order of Sha Bachar dass Manchund and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Runchord—

5834 bags Vingorla myrabollams.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of woollen cloth, consisting of all wool Spanish stripe coloured superfine cloth, silk and wool suitings, all wool suitings, Scotch suitings, black diagonal coatings, blue coating, colored fancy all wool coating, coloured venetian, all wool tweeds, silk mixture, Scotch tweed, fancy coating, union fancy suitings, &c.

The pieces will be sold singly to suit buyers and are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 square pianoforte by Rose and Co,
1 cottage „ „
1 single barrel Quacken bush rifle,
3 cases 75 Dozen Bon Bon crackers,
An invoice of bent wood chairs, by Joseph Kohen
An invoice of handsome perambulators of various descriptions.

The property of a gentleman consisting of handsome drawing room suite lined velvet, marble top table and teapoys, cabinets, chiffoniers, single and double almyras, clothes press, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Kaderbhoy Lookmanjee

K L 803. 1 case 250 Books Silvered copper foil.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria
1 strong double-seated brougham
1 second hand serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a collection of valuable rare and out of print books, consisting of architecture in Mysore and Dharwar, Ayeen-e-Akbari, cities of Gujashtra, Burton's Mecca, Medina, Britannica Encyclopædia, Grant Duff's History of Maharatas, Persian, Arabic, English Dictionaries by Richardson, Johnson, Badger, &c, Tours, Travels in Persia, Arabia, and India, &c., National Encyclopædia, Histories and Travels, Anderson's Gulestan and many other Persian books.

Catalogues are ready, and the books will be on view four days before the Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of a Square Pianoforte and Thurston's Billiard Table.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marble Hall, Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, a sweetened standard Indian square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stutgart, made expressly for the climate of India by order of C Marcks and Co, one three-quarter size slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., by Thurston and Co, large size real oil paintings, table ornaments, single and double telescope in case, the property of Mrs. Fischer.

The property will be on view four days before the Sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 a.m Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett Hill, near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of plants including over 50 varieties of palms all named, consisting of rare specimens of Siculas, Prichardias, Thrinax, Phœnix, Kentias, &c., many of these are grown in small pots suitable for drawing room decoration. Also new and rare alocasias, begonias dracenas, marantas, heliconias, many of these have been imported from Europe, also standard roses, Allamandas, Schozoloorlems' Amaryllis, Lines and other shrubs and plants in pots and tubs, one patent garded roller with water bullast, garden syringes, tools a quantity of seeds of palms and plant books on gardening, quantity of artificial manure, &c, the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq. proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett Hill, near Messrs Kemp and Co's establishment, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Robert and others, rich cretonne and other curtains, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron framed cottage pianoforte by Gerard Adam, large size wall mirror with fret brackets and panels, threefold screen by Robert with hand-painted panels, valuable standard and table lamps by Hink's and Ditmar's, patent 106 candle-power sun-light lamp, valuable oil paintings, water colours etchings and engravings, valuable Italian, Chinese, and Japanese vases and ornaments, English ice-box with refrigerator, large and small Indian and Persian carpets, a comfortable victoria with handsome grey Arab horse, an office half-shigram, rare and choice palms in pots for drawing-room, etc., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, of a European firm consisting of oil-engines, gas-engines, flour mills, bullock gears, grain crushers, chaff cutters, sewing machines, bicycles, tricyles, fountains, electrical goods, new patent piano barrel organs, musical boxes, American iron safe on stand, electro-dynamo, medical batteries, electric bells, meat mincing machines, copper mills, patent nail drawers, patent copying presses useful for large offices, boxes of mathematical instruments, despatch boxes, parts for sodawater machines, electric lamps, vulcaniser for making rubber stamps, juice presses, coffee roasters, &c.

The above will be on view six days before the Sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

On account of the manufacturer—
1 new church harmonium fitted with latest improvement.
1 do. saloon do. do. do.
Also 1 lady's saddle in fairly good order and a few sets of best tan leather single and double harness and saddles manufactured by Messrs. CREET BROS. Cawnpore.
1 Yacht cutter rigged with sails, ballast, complete, as she now lies at Sewree Bunder.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 6, 1895.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
IN GREAT VARIETIES,
ARTISTIC, AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES,
FROM
5 DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS,
From Annas 2 to Rs. 8 each.
MORENAS AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature ____________________

Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, thereto.

...essary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the ...ill be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertise... subsists.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

SEASON'S
STOCK
OF
LADIES'
WALKING AND EVENING
SHOES.
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund............................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No 57 of 1895.

Balwant Krishnajee of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Bhawani Krishnajee and Sokabai, wife of Ramchunder Bhicajee of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in houses situate at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property in pursuance of the consent decree made herein on the 16th day of September, 1895, in two Lots on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1895.

LOT NO. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing on our own ground which is situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment for Municipal Taxes under old No 220 and now under ward No. 401 and street No. 7, and being Collector's old No. 316 and new No. A-2116, old Survey No. 586 and new Survey No. 2-7903 and containing by admeasurement 7 khaties length and 3 khaties breadth, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:— that is to say, on or towards the east, formerly by vacant ground belonging to the vendors but now by the Temple of Shree Wittoba and Shiva on or towards the west formerly by the oart of Antonio De Ga, but now by the house of Mayna Naikan, on or towards the north formerly by the house or ground of Wittoba Ramjee and Ramchunder Manicjee, but now by a public passage and on or towards the south partly by the Church of Vittoba Rackmabye and partly by a public passage.

LOT NO. II AT 4-45 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree ground belonging to the brotherhood of Santissimo Sacramento, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Oart called Hattody, containing by admeasurement 119 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, formerly subject to the payment of annual ground rent of Rs. 3-13-7, and now subject to the annual ground rent of Rs. 4-1-6 to the said Fazendari in respect thereof, and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under old No. 283, and new Ward No. 370, Street No. 2, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the wall belonging to Purshotum Walljee, on or towards the west by the oart of Wittoba Jeewanji, on or towards the north by the house of Dhondu Wittooji, and on or towards the south by the house formerly of Dhurmaji Jeewanji, but now of the house of Atmaram Juggonnath Kirtikar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attornies for the abovenamed plaintiff, or to Messrs. Bland and Noble, Attornies for the first defendant above named or to the undersigned at their Office in Forbes Street and Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 6, 1895.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANG GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 12 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,450
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p.c.	172
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	620
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	41
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	8 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,525
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	900
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	675
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	530
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	190
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	258
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	10	3,125
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	*N	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr c	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,300
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs7	2,225
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	430
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	4	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,240
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	5	1,663
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	620
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	810
Union Spinning and ...turing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	5	55
Veerjshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5..
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	3..
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	680
W...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Umdo Mills Ld	930	1,000	1,000	...	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,500
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	do.	52

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,20.
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½ / 150xd
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	151
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190 / 325 xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	1,250
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	84 xd
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	4,0..
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+..	560
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	43
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	121
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	450xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs1.	250
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct	
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	58	120 / 87½xd
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs .	555
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	310
Munmar M...	1,000	250	all	15	515
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	136½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs .	
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48 / 63
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250 / 520
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90 / 200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16 / 12	210 / 1,135
..olkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
..lcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 / 7½	305
..ck Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	42
..adham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	134
..mbay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,650
.. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
..mbay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	58
..mbay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
..mbay Flour Mill	730	500	500	50	1,660
..can Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
..hi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	210
..hi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
..ian Guarantee Surety ..ip Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
..n Roberts Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
..p & Co	4,000	200	175	21	354
..rrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	201
..arance Ice Manufacturing Co	8,500	100	100	Nil	—
..oks & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
..er Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
..er Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
..tal Govt. Security Life Assurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
..ipsett Co.	4,000	100	100	½	104
..t Canning	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
..y & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
..her & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,090
..er & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	123
..ms Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

..Gold	Rs. 27-13	Nom.
..eaf	28-3	"
..Bar Gold, old	27-10	
do. new	27-8	
..ia bar Gold	27-11	
..y bar Gold	27-10	
..ms	17-9	
..Dragons	17-8	
..	95-8	
..271	95-10	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Transport Britannia expected to arrive.
The "Kinetoscope" Exhibition, 65, Esplanade Road, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Ordinaries, Bombay First Extra Races.
B. V. Rifles Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Bombay University: "Honour in Law" Examination result, 5-15 p.m.
Evening Entertainment to Mr. R. S. Campbell, Pedder Road, 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address by Rev. H. E. Barrell, 8-30 p.m. (Ladies invited.)
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mobile, Sabarmati and Knight of St. John entered, and the steamer Dunottar left the dock on Wednesday.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be races to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, for yachts and ships' boats as usual. Entries close, at noon, to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s.s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November last in this dispensary was 4,218; daily average 141; total of new admissions 2,013—Parsis 1,114; Hindus 705; other castes 194. Number of children vaccinated 110.

BALLOON ASCENT FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUND, PAREL.—In anticipation of many thousands of persons having to be conveyed to and from stations situated between Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Road, to-morrow (Saturday), special passenger trains will be run between Church Gate and Elphinstone Road, the first to leave Church Gate at about 12-30, and others as often as possible.

VAN TASSELL'S BALLOON ASCENT.—We are requested to draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column regarding the police arrangements on the occasion of the balloon ascent in the grounds of Government House, Parel, to-morrow. All carriages will put down and take up near the west gate, at a point known as "Chambar Baugh." The south or Bombay gate and the road leading to it will be open to foot passengers only. No carriages will be allowed to cross from the Parel Tank Road to the south gate. Certain roads will also be closed for vehicular traffic until 8 p.m.

THEFT AT MODY BAY.—Syed Mahomed Kazaranee, residing at Mody Bay, has reported to the police that, some time between midnight and 5 a.m., during Wednesday night, some one entered his place and walked off with a box, containing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 1,700, cash Rs. 382, and a gold chain, worth Rs. 225. The box was placed near an open window, and complainant and the members of his family were seen repeatedly placing money in it, by workmen engaged in building a house immediately alongside.

A RESTIVE TRAMWAY HORSE.—On Wednesday morning, a horse, belonging to the Tramway Company, suddenly became restive, while it was being changed from one end of the car to the other at Thakordwar, and broke loose. The animal ran along the Girgaum Road in the direction of Dhobie Talao, knocking down in its career a *Ghatti*, named Pandoo Mahadeo, aged thirty-five. Pandoo sustained injury to the back of his head and left leg, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained. The affrightened animal was secured by a police sowar near the Esplanade Police Court.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The committee of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, or Knowledge-diffusing Society, intend to hold, on the 20th instant, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, a grand conversazione, the arrangements in connection with which have been entrusted to Dr. Hormusji Cooverji Tavaria. Under this professor of technical education, the undertaking promises to be a success. A large number of gentlemen possessing artistic and scientific knowledge have consented to take part in the conversazione, and to contribute to it exhibits or deliver lectures. Dr. Tavaria will also perform experiments in electricity.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck	Suppe.
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette.
Song (Cornet Solo)	The Lost Chord	Sullivan.
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll.
Valse	Vision	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Laloo Doolubh, a servant in the employ of Mr. A. De Ga, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner, thereby causing injury to a Hindu woman, named Ooma. It appears that, on Tuesday, about noon, he drove his master's vehicle from Khetwady 10th Lane towards the Grant Road in such a furious manner that a Hindu woman, named Ooma, who was walking along the road, was knocked down by the animal, before she could get out of the way, sustaining injury to her person. Accused stated that he called out the woman in time, but she could not hear, and hence the accident. The magistrate fined accused Rs. 20.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue regarding the death of Baloobhoy Babaji, aged thirty, lately an employe at Messrs. Marcks and Co. About 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, deceased returned home, and complained of pain in the stomach, and shortly after commenced vomiting, and died on the following morning. From inquiries made by the police it appears that deceased was heavily involved in debt, and that he had pledged with Marwarees gold ornaments, which were given to him for repairs by other people. On the evening of the 3rd instant, the man obtained from his sister some gold ornaments, which he said he wanted for his wife to wear as she was going on a visit. These ornaments he did not return, and were found to have been pledged with Marwarees. After recording some evidence, the coroner adjourned the inquest to the 13th instant at the morgue.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Narayen Moorsing and Palla Moolchnd, both Punjabees, were arrested by the detective police, on Wednesday evening, on suspicion. It is stated that these Punjabees were formerly residing in Bombay, at Coombharwada, carrying on some nefarious business. On the 26th ultimo, they suddenly left Bombay, leaving behind them large debts, which they had incurred on account of gambling. On the 3rd instant they returned to Bombay bringing with them several currency notes for Rs. 100 each of the Madras and Calcutta circles, and managed to dispose of many of them immediately after their arrival, in purchasing new clothes, ornaments, &c. The detective police arrested the above two persons on Wednesday evening, and a currency note for Rs. 100 of the Madras circle was found on the person of one of them. As they could not satisfactorily account for the note found with them, they were, yesterday morning, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of fraudulent possession of the note, and the case was remanded to enable the police to make further inquiries. It is believed that some railway traveller must have been robbed by the men.

WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?—About 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a policeman, doing duty at Abdul Rahiman Street, saw a Mahomedan butcher, named Goolam Mahomed Sally, and a Ghatee, named Eknath Bapoo, coming along the street, speaking very loudly. The sepoy asked them what the matter was, whereupon the Mahomedan said that during the past two days the Ghatee, pointing to Eknath, has been spending money to the extent of Rs. 700 in purchasing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel. The Ghatee, who was at the time wearing a new silver waist chain, valued at Rs 26, was taken into custody along with the Mahomedan, and both of them were taken by the sepoy before Inspector George at the Frere Road station. From enquiries that officer ascertained that the Ghatee was residing in a house at De Souza Street, Mandvie, with his kept mistress, named Kondee, who, on being interrogated by the police, produced ornaments, wearing apparel, and currency notes of small value, property collectively valued at Rs. 940. With regard to the place whence they had arrived, they made various statements, saying at one time that they came from Ahmednuggar and another time from Indore, and a third time Julgaon, five days ago.

A BRIDEGROOM'S GRIEVANCE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Luxmibai, a widow, and Mumoo Khimjee surrendered themselves, in respect to a warrant issued against them at the instance of Mathuradas Kesowji. In applying for the warrants complainant stated that accused represented to him that they would give him Luxmibai's daughter in marriage if he gave them in exchange ornaments, worth a thousand rupees, and clothing, etc. A disagreement arose between the parties as to the terms. The caste then interfered and an arrangement was brought about, whereby complainant was to give the accused ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,000, clothes worth Rs. 100, and Rs. 100 in cash. The complainant fulfilled the terms of the settlement and an early day was fixed for the marriage. The accused then made away with the property and money, and the caste *panch*, failing to find their whereabouts, ex-communicated both the accused. Complainant, however, succeeded in tracing them, and found them at Nullia in Cutch. He lodged a complaint with the authorities of that place, and they were awaiting arrival of a warrant from Bombay. Complainant also succeeded in ascertaining that the girl was married to Velji Meghji, from whom also they had taken ornaments and money. The case stands adjourned.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, charged Banaji Framji with cheating Nathuram Pranjivandas in respect of Rs. 200. The complainant read a notice to the effect that "a young man, capable of reading and writing English was wanted. Salary Rs. 25, security needful, B. Penn-Laccum." He went to the office in Church Gate Street, and saw accused, who took him to a European. Complainant was considered suitable by him, and was required to furnish security. One Mathuradas Haridas accompained complainant, and in his presence Rs. 200, the amount of security was paid. Complainant was first given some copying work, and was afterwards sent to a go down at Mandvi which contained nothing. When he saw Mr. Davies, he told him he was obliged to idle his time. The European and Banaji then told him to copy away out a prospectus of Berar Tramway Company, which, they said, they were promoting with the assistance of other persons. On the 5th October he learnt that, at the instance of Davies, the European was arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust. He then demanded his wages, and the return of his security-money from the European, whose name he now ascertained was Simkins. Neither Simkins nor Banaji would return the money, and hence the proceedings. The accused was liberated on bail, and the case was adjourned.

SUIT FOR THE EJECTMENT OF A TENANT.—Before Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge, Small Causes Court, yesterday, a suit brought by one Amirudin Mahomed Hussein Khote, to eject his tenant, Fakiruddin bin Alli Sahib, came on for hearing. Mr. Munchashunker appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Bejonji Sorabji, pleader, represented the defendant. Plaintiff stated that he was the proprietor of a house, situated at Lohar Chawl, Mahim, and that defendant was a monthly tenant in it. Mr. Sorabji, on behalf of the defendant, denied the plaintiff's title to the house and denied that his client was the plaintiff's tenant. The pleader stated that the house was mortgaged to the defendant's master. Memon Maloo Haji, in 1884 by a mortgage-deed prior to the alleged conveyance of the house. The plaintiff owed fifteen months' rent to the mortgagee, and on a notice being served on him, he left the house without paying the rent. His Honour, after perusing the mortgage-deed, held that the property had been mortgaged to the defendant's master prior to the alleged conveyance, and, therefore, the plaintiff had no title to the house. Under the circumstances the plaintiff's pleader applied to withdraw the suit, saying that he could not carry the case any further. His Honour allowed the case to be withdrawn, and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of the defendant's pleader.

EDISON'S KINETOSCOPE.

LAST night Mr. Henry A. Grahame, electrician, gave a private exhibition of Edison's latest invention, the Kinetoscope, at Hornby Row, next to Ditmar's lamp depot. The machine is in the shape of a handsome hard-wood cabinet, about the size of a phonographic cabinet. The instrument is to the eye what Edison's phonograph is to the ear. It reproduces with marvellous effect living movements of the most complex and rapid character. The moving and apparently living photographs in the Kintescope, which when witnessed, present a striking scene, are produced in the following manner. The performances are recorded by taking a series of forty-three photographs in rapid succession, the time occupied in taking them being one second only. Every progressive phase of every single action is secured, and the photographs are successfully reproduced on a film celluloid, the length required for a given scene. When this film is passed before the eye at the same rate of speed as that at which the photographs were taken, the photographically disjointed parts of a given action are united in one complete whole. Thus supposing a person to be photographed taking off his coat the successive views representing the phase of action at every forty-third part of a second are joined up, and the complete operation of taking off the coat is presented to the eye as it would appear in reality. The movements are exact, there being no break in continuity. In short, it is a marvellous reproduction of living action without sound. One scene represents a blacksmith's shop in full operation, with three men hammering iron upon an anvil, and who stop in their work to take a drink. Each drinks in turn and passes the pot of beer to the other. The smoke from the forge is seen to rise most perfectly. In another view a Spanish dancer is shown going through her graceful evolutions, as is also Annabelle in her serpentine dance. In one machine a cock-fight is presented, and the spectator even sees the feathers fly. By means of the Kinetograph anything in motion can be photographed and reproduced, exactly true to nature. From the effect produced by slowly rising clouds of smoke to the falling of water at Niagara, from the rounds of a prize-fight or the beats of a horse race, to the flashing of the lightning in the heavens nothing is beyond the reach of the Kinetograph, and in turn a faithful reproduction by means of Kinetoscope. The exhibition given last night was watched with great interest by the invited guests. The exhibition is now open daily between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m, the charge for admission being Re. 1.

UNVEILING OF MR. SORABJEE F. PATEL'S PORTRAIT.

ON Wednesday evening, an interesting function was performed at the Ripon Club, Apollo Bunder, in unveiling a portrait of the late Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel by Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., president of the club. Mr. Sorabjee had been member of the Ripon Club from its formation up to his death. He had the day of interest in its welfare and management, taken a keen in[illegible] to bring it to its present flourishing condition. and tried his utm[illegible] his death, some of his friends and members of the club raised a fund and resolved to devote it to an oil portrait of him, which has now been done. The task was entrusted to Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, a local painter, who has done several portraits and has won a gold medal for his skill in glowing paint and brush. Mr. Murzban recounted terms some of the characteristic qualifications of the late president, saying that if any one member deserved such a recognition at the hands of his numerous friends, it was Mr. Patel. As a public spirited "citizen, a merchant, a banker, a member of the Port Trust, and as a Justice of the Peace (of the olden times)", he had rendered valuable service to the city in various capacities. Among boys he was like a boy, among his equals he was a most agreeable companion, and among the old he acted as a thorough orthodox, though possessing all the modern ideas of civilized life. He had travelled in Europe, and returned here a wiser man. His advice as a merchant and a sound financier was sought by all concerned in trade and finance. As a member of the Ripon Club, he was always jovial, and narrated anecdotes in a lighter vein, to the intense delight of his companions. With these remarks, delivered in a lucid style, Mr. Murzban removed the veil and exhibited the portrait, which is a striking likeness of the deceased gentleman. It elicited the admiration of all those present, who extolled the skill of the hand (Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee) which executed it.

After the ceremony, the members of the club and their friends adjourned to the dinner table, where covers were laid for about sixty gentlemen. Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee proposed in a few words the health of Mr. Murzban, which was supported by Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee, and Mr. Murzban having made a brief reply, in which he spoke of the latter as an honesty, straight-forward, and independent gentleman, the party broke up at about 10 o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)

Pastor H E Barrell will preach on Sunday at 8 a.m., and 6 p.m. Sunday School at 4-30 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 6 p.m. Pastor's Bible Class Thursday at 8 p.m. Seats Free. All are cordially invited.

THE following "Pedigree of Patriotism" appeared in the Irish *Daily Express* last week:—

The Young Irelanders killed O'Connell.
The Fenians killed the Young Irelanders.
Butt killed the Fenians.
Parnell killed Butt.
Healy killed Parnell.
Dillon killed Healy.
Who will kill Dillon?

But is Healy quite "killed" yet?

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CUTTING GOVERNMENT TEAK TREES.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANESH RAGHUNATH AMBARDEKAR.

THIS was an application for revision of the decision of Mr. Amratrao Wamanajee, second class magistrate of Sangameshwur, who, on the 31st May last, convicted the accused of cutting teak trees belonging to Government without due authority, under rule 3, clause 1 (b) of the rules framed under section 214 of the Land Revenue Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one week. An appeal in the case was dismissed by Mr. W. W. Drew, District Magistrate of Ratnaghiri. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The District Magistrate remarked that the cutting of the trees was admitted by the accused. The defence was that the trees did not belong to Government; that even if they were proved to belong to Government the point was so doubtful that the cutting could not constitute a criminal offence. As to the first point, said the District Magistrate, there was really no doubt at all. The village was in the Sangameshwur taluka, of which the original survey settlement was completed after the passing of Act 5 of 1879 (Bombay.) The second clause of section 40 of that Act, therefore, applied to it. A notification reserving teak among other trees was proved to have been made and published previous to the completion of the survey settlement of the district. The appellant partly relied on the well-known Dunlop's proclamation, which was made in 1824 and revoked in 1851. The revocation had been decided to be invalid. But, this village did not become British territory until 1852-53, and it could not, therefore, have been applied to it until after the attempted revocation. Though the revocation, the District Magistrate added, was found invalid, it could hardly be contended that this made it necessary to extend it to villages in which it had never been promulgated. As to the second point, it was proved, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, that until recently, the right of Government to the teak was not disputed. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed under section 423 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision on the application, said: The conviction is under rule 3, clause, (b) made under section 214 of the Land Revenue Code as follows:—"Whoever, without due authority, shall cut down or remove, or attempt to cut down or remove, any jungle or trees, belonging to Government, or the right to which has not been conceded by Government, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees." The issue on which the case has been determined is whether the particular trees cut were trees "belonging to Government." The reasoning of In re Antajee, I.L.R., 18 Bom., 670, applies:—"The court must be satisfied that the trees cut down by the accused were the property of Government." We have been shown no evidence directly affirming this allegation. It is in evidences that Government has at various times asserted ownership over other trees in other parts of the village. But this fact by itself is of small importance, as the occupants of the land may not have known of their rights or may have had their own reasons for submission. No ancient custom is proved or pleaded. The judgment In re Antajee shews the importance of a careful inquiry into the question of right; and is an example to all courts below of the maner in which they should deal with such dispute. The Court reverses the conviction and sentence; and as the appropriate tribunal for determining the civil rights is the civil court, no fresh trial is ordered.

Their lordship, for the above reasons, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered return of the fine.

DROPPING A GRANDCHILD INTO A WELL.

IMPERATRIX VS. VITHABAI KOM DHONDEO.

THIS was a reference to the court by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, before whom the accused woman was charged with murder. The jury returned a verdict that the accused was not guilty of murder, nor of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but was guilty of causing death by a rash act. Mr. Balajee A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict, made the reference to the High Court. The accused was sent up by the police on a charge of murder. The magistrate on enquiry found that the case fell under section 304 A, and convicted and sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30. The High Court set aside the conviction and sentence, and directed the magistrate to commit accused to the Court of Session where she was charged with murder. The evidence shewed that a violent quarrel took place, in the house of Bhima, the accused's daughter, between accused and Jankibai, sister-in-law of Bhima; the latter threatened to commit suicide if they did not desist from quarrelling, and ran towards a well; accused taunted her, and taking up her girl of three years of age, followed Bhima to the well and held the child over the well. Withdrawing the child from the well, she placed it on the ground, but on Jankibai resuming the quarrel, accused seized the child again, and holding it over the well, dropped it in. In her statement before the Magistrate, she said that, in the heat of the quarrel, she lost her senses, and catching hold of her grand daughter, threw her into the well. The jury of their own motion expressed an opinion that the death of the child, Zungi, was caused by drowning, that the accused dropped the child into the well unintentionally, and that the act was done under provocation. Mr Crowe remarked there was nothing to show that the dropping of the child into the well was accidental or unintentional, and the admission of the accused herself disposed of any such theory. He was of opinion that the offence proved was that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder on the ground that the accused must have known that, if death was not the most probable result, that she was likely by her act to cause death.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's decision, said: The jury found the prisoner guilty under section 304 A. The learned judge is of opinion that the evidence shews culpable homicide. At first sight, the witness Kaka appears to say that the prisoner intentionally dropped the child into the well; and the judge lays stress on the prisoner's statement on the 20th June that she threw the child in. The stress of that statement is somewhat reduced by its being so short, and by the assertion in it that she did not know really what she did, and also by the fact that, at the trial, she was not asked to explain it. The witnesses have used various Marathi verbs of different shades of meaning; and our general impression is that a cautious jury might reasonably refrain from concluding that the prisoner was so wicked as wilfully to throw the grandchild, of whom she was fond, into the well merely because of a passing violent quarrel with her daughter Bhima, mother of the child, and with Jankibai. We think it quiet as probable that, while she was pretending that she would drop the child, it fell out of her hands by accident or by Bhima trying to get hold of it. We therefore uphold the verdict and convict the prisoner, under section 304 A., of causing the death by a rash act, and we sentence her to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

For the above reasons, the court upheld the verdict of the jury, and convicted the prisoner of causing the death by a rash act, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Jussice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

Suit for Judgment.

577-91—Little and Co—Anandrow Vinayek vs The Administrator Genl of Bombay and others—Craigie L and O, P R and K, and Brown and M.

Appeal for Judgment.

[illegible]lk W and S—Moolchund Sewlal vs Nowroji
845-503-92—C[illegible]wanji Thothe—Edgelow and G.

Nusser from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

References [illegible]d M—Haji Essa Sulleman vs Dayabhai
11648-95—Brown a[illegible] and another—Thakoredas D and C—Parmananda[illegible]
Part heard. [illegible]M—Tribhowandass Jugjivandas vs
14001-95—Chitnis M and [illegible]mul and another—Thakoredas D Chimniram Mirza[illegible] and K. [illegible]d final disposal.
Appeal for hearing a[illegible] Peroo Mahomed vs Jacob
882-447-94—Payne G and S—Nensey [illegible]lk W and S Brum Schweiler and others—Ch[illegible]

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACH[illegible]y.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

242-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Phillip [illegible] vs Anno Gonsalves and anoth[illegible] Pragjee
358-94—Bland and N—Bh[illegible] Vullubji—Mulji an[illegible]s Naron-
551-94—Framjee M and M—[illegible] das—Ardeshir H an[illegible] Nanjee
13-95—Tyabjee D and Co—[illegible] Doongersey—Chitnis[illegible] Awad
147-93—Framji M and M—[illegible]—Craw- bin Oomer Sulleman[illegible] ford B and Co. [illegible] Canjee
137-95—Ardeshir H and D—[illegible] Wadia Premjee vs Liladhur [illegible] and G. [illegible] and
451-95—Bicknell M and M—[illegible] Cama another vs Balkrishna [illegible]hibai
277-95—Hiralal and M—Goverd[illegible] and others—Pestonjee [illegible]

A CURIOUS story reaches [illegible]ld, [illegible]ast from an ancient and once p[illegible]red Anglia. The Corporation p[illegible]ue, loving-cup made in the y[illegible] of and commonly valued at £5[illegible]ce the recent mayor's installa[illegible] dispute arose between the [illegible] also the rate-collector, and th[illegible] the property in the "frag[illegible]" The former sought wager by b[illegible] well aimed blow on the head [illegible] the costly loving-cup. T[illegible] Germany" proved much th[illegible] and the Corporation is much p[illegible] battered plate can be best resto[illegible]

EXECUTION OF FRANCIS XAVIER FONSECA.

FRANCIS XAVIER FONSECA, lately a bailiff in the Small Cause Court, was executed, yesterday morning, on a gallows, erected in front of the west gate of her Majesty's Common Prison, for having committed murder of an East Indian, named Anacleta Duarte, aged about forty years, by administering him a pill of strychnine poison on the morning of May 17 last. Long before the hour fixed for the carrying out of the capital sentence, crowds of native on-lookers, whose morbid curiosity had attracted them to the spot, assembled at the jail, and about 7 o'clock the roadway in front of the gallows was entirely blocked by spectators, seven or eight deep. Several of the on-lookers, who came rather late, secured seats on branches of trees and on walls overlooking the scaffold. The vast crowd included a few Europeans and a number of Native Christians. The police arrangements were made outside the jail by Superintendent Sweeney, who had been on the spot from early morning with a cordon of European officers and Native policemen. About a dozen mounted policemen were also in attendance, and paraded on the road leading to the jail. Within the jail arrangements were made by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Superintendent. The circumstances under which the prisoner was condemned to suffer the extreme penalties of the law are so well-known to our readers, that they need not be recapitulated. It may be mentioned, however, that the body of the deceased was exhumed on July 7, nearly seven weeks after interment. The coroner's enquiry extended over eight weeks, and occupied nineteen hearings. On the 30th September Fonseca's trial commenced before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling and a special jury, and lasted for a week. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of wilful murder, and the Judge pronounced sentence of death on October 9. The date of the execution was set down on the death warrant, signed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling, for the 2nd November. On the 21st October a petition was sent to the local Government on behalf of the prisoner, praying for commutation of the sentence. Some delay took place in replying to the petition, and it was surmised by the prisoner and his friends that he would be reprieved. However, reply was ultimately received rejecting the petition. On the 19th November further petitions to her Majesty the Queen-Empress and to the Viceroy were preferred by and on behalf of the prisoner, and the execution was meanwhile postponed to the 2nd of December. On the 28th November the Government of India intimated that no reprieve would be granted. The petition to the Queen-Empress was withheld by the Government on the ground that it could not reach its destination before the date fixed for the execution, and that it did not set forth any considerations which would in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor be likely to cause her Majesty to take a different view of the case from that taken by the local and Supreme Governments. On these replies being made known to the prisoner, he became quite resigned to his fate. During his incarceration in the condemned cell, the prisoner took his food regularly, and was daily attended by the Rev. W. Walrath, S. J., whose spiritual ministrations he attentively heard, and passed his time in reading religious books. He was occasionally visited by his friends and relations. After hearing the reply from the Government of India, he wrote a letter to his wife, asking her to pay him a farewell visit. Accordingly, on the 30th ultimo, his wife and daughter, with his brother and mother, went to the jail, and paid him a last visit.

After passing a somewhat restless night, Fonseca rose, about 5-30 a.m., yesterday, and took a cup of tea. About 6-30 a.m., the Rev. W. Walrath entered the cell, and the prisoner greeted him with a smile on his face. Fonseca received all the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, and then seemed fully resigned to his fate. About a quarter past 7 o'clock he quietly allowed himself to be pinioned, and at 7-25 was brought out of the cell into the yard by two of the jail peons, the Rev. W. Walrath walking by his side, reciting prayers. The prisoner appeared to be much reduced in weight by anxiety, and his face was care-worn. With Father Walrath he continued muttering prayers as he walked tremulously to the scaffold.

In the presence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, Medical Officer of the Jail, and the representatives of the Press, Mr Mackenzie, the Superintendent, then read out to him the death warrant and the replies to the petitions received from the local and Supreme Governments, and asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say. The prisoner in a nervous voice replied: "I have nothing to say. Whatever the court has done, I will submit to its decree. Gentlemen, I beg pardon of all. I especially thank Dr. Waters for the care he has taken of me." The prisoner was then marched to the gallows, the Rev. W. Walrath walking along with him, saying prayers. The procession, which consisted of Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Waters, two men from the Executive Engineer's Office, and the representatives of the Press, was headed by the hangman. On arriving at the foot of the scaffold, the prisoner raised his eyes and took a glimpse of the gallows, which he then mounted with the support of the jail peons. On placing his feet on the drop, he remarked: "I wish to say one word, Mr. Mackenzie. I beg pardon from all and for all." Mr. Mackenzie replied: "Everyone gives it to you." The Rev. Father Walrath, who was standing by the prisoner on the gallows, gave him a crucifix, which he kissed and continued praying loudly with the priest: "My Jesus have mercy on me. Unto Thy hands I commend my spirit." These words he continued repeating until the cap was drawn over his face, amidst the suppressed murmurs of the crowd. The noose was then adjusted round Fonseca's neck, and on a signal from Mr. Mackenzie, the latch was drawn, and a drop of seven feet ten inches being given, the condemned man was ushered into eternity. Death was almost instantaneous, and after seven minutes Dr. Waters examined the pulse, and found the life quite extinct. The body was allowed to remain hanging for the regulation time of one hour, and then it was handed over to the relatives for burial.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1895.

Entries closed—4th December, 1895.

1ST RACE.—The "Maiden Plate."
Mr Lyndon's b a h Victoria Cross
Mr Abdool Sukoor Hajee Abdool Latif's ch a h Silvermane.
S B Pondojopolo's b a m Saadeh
Faid Bin Feed's wh a gal Teer.
Abdool Moshen Ammani's b a gal Howran (aged) 13—2½
Essau bin Khaliffa's b a h Sherewood
Essau bin Khaliffa's b a gal Kaisar
S A W's b a h Manager.
2ND RACE.—The "Importers' Plate."
Mr Falconer's ch w geld Hercules
Mr Cavanagh's b w m Muttra
Mr Cavanagh's ch w m Miss Wallace
Miss Wilson's b aus geld Legacy
Mr Hunter's b w geld Luxury, 6 years
Mr Tulloch's b aus h Greenhide, 6 years
3RD RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."
Mr Goring Jones' b a geld Khaled
Mr Leith's b a geld Suleiman
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talarar 13—2¾
Capt R St C Lecky's b a p Pebble
Mr J B's g a p Souter.
4TH RACE.—"Pony Cup."
Mr Leith's b a p A I
Mr B's b a p Crescent
Mr Abdool Moshen Ammani's g a p Fansi 5 years 13—2
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's g a p Bahreain
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's ch a p London
Mr Beatty's g nsb m Aline
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir, aged 13—1½
Mr J B's du w m Kate
5TH RACE.—"Hurdle Race."
Mr Leith's b a p A-I
Mr Lyndon's g a gal Bonnie Boy 13—2½
Capt Ross' g c m Sally
Mr Townsend's g a gal Halim 13—2 1-4

NEW RACE.—"Stand Plate." Rs. 200. For Arabs landed since August, 1895. W. A. raised 14lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs. Entrance Rs 10 to close at 5 p.m., Friday. There will be a box at the Grand Stand up till 8 a.m.: after that at the Byculla Commission stables. If 8 horses start the second will receive Rs. 75, and the third Rs. 50.

Ordinaries will be held at the Byculla Commission Stables on Friday evening, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m.

The public are reminded that at the Races on Saturday next, there will only be "Cash" betting on the new "Starting Price" Principal.

No Bookmakers will be present.

The Hurdle Race under necessity must be the first Race, and will be started at 3-25 p.m. punctually, in order to clear the course immediately after for the other Races.

Handicap for 2nd Day's Race, Bombay 1st extra meeting.

GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Talafar	10	5
Souter	9	13
Suleiman	9	12
Pebble	9	10
Khaled	9	8

Bombay, 5th December, 1895. } PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Asst. Secy., W. I. T. Club.

A LAUGHING black man, who was found the other day in a gentlemen's house in London suburb, and could give no explanation of his presence because of severe fits of laughter which convulsed his frame, was, says *Lloyd's*, brought before the Bench at Harlesden last week. He had been in the workhouse a week, and during that time he had done nothing but laugh. Not a word was got out of him in the interval. He laughed continuously from morning to night. At meal times he swallowed his skilly like lightning in order that his mirth might be interrupted as little as possible. He went to sleep, his side shaking with laughter, and in the morning the moment he opened his eyes his capacious mouth wreathed itself with smiles. His name was given as Stanley Austin, but that was a mere guess. It is sad to reflect that the only man who finds existence a source of perpetual laughter has been certified by the prison doctor to be insane. When he takes more gloomy views of life he will, no doubt, be liberated from the asylum.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT H. A. F. KNAPTON, I.M.S., appointed to officiate in Medical charge of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, I. M. S., temporarily employed in the Civil Department.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—2nd Seaforth Highlanders.—Captain G. R. Elliot to be Adjutant. 14th Sikhs.—Captain L. C. Fryer, from 45th Sikhs, to be Wing Commander. 19th Punjab Infantry.—Captain D. Beames, from 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Captain A. L. Lindesay, from 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 28th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. G. de V. Chichester to be Adjutant. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. B. Birdwood, Worcestershire Regiment, to be officiating Wing officer on probation. 1st Punjab Infantry.—Major W. du G. Gray, from 4th P. I., to be Commandant, *vice* Brownlow vacated; Captain E. H. Redwell, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Major C. B. Brownlow, from 1st Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command. 5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. P. James, 21st Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing officer. 7th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. A. Scott to be Quartermaster. 3rd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. S. Garratt, from 26th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 8th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant M. T. Elderton to be Permanent Wing Officer. 16th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W. S. Jacob to be Adjutant. 17th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. O. Codrington to be Permanent Wing Officer and Quartermaster. 26th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant A. W. Chitty, from 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

ERRATUM.—There was a mistake committed the other day by our Lucknow correspondent in saying that Surgeon-Major-General Maunsell, the officiating P. M. O. of the Bengal Command, who is leaving India to take up the post of P. M. O. at Malta, had been appearing before a Medical Board on acount of ill-health. The Board before which Surgeon-Major-General Maunsell appeared was only concerned with testing his "physical fitness for promotion," the last examination which the modern officer has to undergo, and his friends will be relieved to hear that it was passed with *eclat*.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 5TH OF DECEMBER 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been either steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest at Ajmere, Jeypore, Agra and Neemuch, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Allahabad, Jacobabad, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and north-easterly to south-easterly in several other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Deesa, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Akola and Calicut. The maximum temperature is in moderate to considerable excess of the average in Berar, and at Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Jacobabad, Karwar, Mangalore and Cuddapah, and the minimum in considerable to very large excess at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Mangalore, and the lowest 46° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Light showers have fallen at Negapatam, and a few drops at Madras. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic and the weather to the east-south-eastwards of Negapatam or Madras in the Bay appears to be squally and unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain at the most southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 5.

Thursday's observations:—Pressure has risen slightly in Sind and fallen slightly in some central stations, but has been practically steady elsewhere. Pressure is highest over Rajputana and thence decreases, and is lowest over the South of the Bay. Readings are below normal everywhere, most so in the North-West. The depression, which lay off the Mekran Coast yesterday, apparently filled up, calms and variable breezes prevail over Northern India. Northerly winds over Bay area and Central Provinces, and easterly winds over the centre and west Peninsula. Force is strong in Lower Burma, moderate or fresh elsewhere. Temperature has changed irregularly. Mean temperature is low in Gujarat, and Central India, normal in Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and high in other provinces, most so in Central Provinces. Hail has fallen in Simla, snow in Mussoorie and Gnatong, and showers of rain in Sikhim, Upper Burma, and South Peninsula, snow falling this morning in Minimerg.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th December 1895.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·858
Temperature of the Air	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·2
General Directions of wind*	NNE. ENE. NW. WNW. N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	172

* From midnight to midnight.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Ayodhya DasBabu	Hopwood, Miss	Peterson, C
Abdul Gani	Harrold, W	Pala, K S
Abdul Satar	Hill, J G	Peru, G
Abbot, Dr W L	Hopkirk, W C	Parah, H A T
Ahmed Mer Ali	Hill, M	Paul, T W
Allen, C H	Henton, S E, Miss	Richmond, L S
Bizar, S	Hodgson, P E	Relfer, J
Broling, O	Innes, Ker A	Rignebourg, R, Madame
Bercovici, D Rosa	Ismay, W	Rogers, Miss
Bronchle, L	Jeung, Sgt Le	Robertson, F J
Brice, A C	James, Miss	Rogers, A S
Brimo, A A	Jacobsolin, C	Saidan, Sha
Brimo, J G	Jamieson, M E	Stevens, J E
Barbusky, A	Jennings, W H	Schmidt, E
Brittlebank, W	Jagendra Nath Chandhuri	Solts, C
Burke, M, Misr	Koffer, H	Sharp, P T
Brazier, A H	Keith, J, Col	Stevenson, W K
Bulgin, R J	Klayman, L	Sheridan, J F, Mrs
Cooke, E J	Kapadia, B R	Shawe, J D, Lt
Cables, A W	Koepepy, U	Scott, Dr
Cards, F	Lane, Dr	Stevens, R G H B
Crawford, A F	Lane, E C, Mrs	Said Wazir Mir Duma
Cadell, K J, Miss	Lawrie, H E	Stepanski, S, Madame
Duke, A L, Mrs	Leonard, J G, Prof	Terry, F P, Mrs
DeLaisne, E	Lawson, H, Mrs	Tryon, R, Mrs
Douglas, J A, Mrs	Leclercq, J	Thorn, Lee, Sergt R
DeSouza, M	Landeborough, J, Dr	Tuback, M M
D'Orzesko, C	Morgan, Miss	Taylor, A J
Estang, A N de l'	Malachowski, A, Von	Thomas, L P
Elliot, N L	McKenzie, F, Mrs	Troutbeck, Miss
Francis, F S	Melachrino, O	Wagner, Irma
Fagan, Mrs	Martin, H	Wood, G, Mrs
Forbes, Major	Marshall, A, Miss	Weston, Miss
Fullerton, M, Miss	Neddick, G	Wood, E A, Miss or Mrs
Gatts, S	O'Neill, A R	Ward, H T
Gort, A T	Pack, H	Ward, A C
Grunaway, A	Purvis, J E, Mrs	Zafer, Mrs
Gower, J	Pyarson, Mr	
Graham, J H		
Grant, J A		
Grandi, Italia		
Hambridge, H		

ST. ANDREW'S night writes the *Pioneer* is generally supposed by those who are not Scotchmen to be an occasion of much wassail: but it is evident that the Scotchmen of Calcutta must keep clear heads for that evening, for they would not otherwise find much entertainment in the speeches after dinner. Fearfully solid are the subjects that are broached on these occasions always: and last Friday night's banquet was in this respect fully up to the standard of its predecessors. Can there be anything really more depressing as an after dinner topic than industrial development? It is about as enlivening as technical education. They would go in fact excellently together in harness. Both are important, urgent, beneficent, and out of business hours both hopelessly dull. On Friday evening there was industrial development by the pound. Railway extension, import duties, the power-loom, the Far East, police, sanitation, labour supply—everything that can be found within the covers of an Administration Report—these were the themes upon which the speakers discoursed. And yet down to the very end of the evening we find the marks of "Laughter," "Cheers" and "Applause." Well, everyone is entitled to his amusement in his own fashion: and there is no wonder that a nation that turns to these matters in its revels should possess the art of getting on in life.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH-BROOCHES.—The Latest Novelty for suspending any Watch, in fine Oxydised Metal, Rs 3. Plain White Silver, Rs. 4-8. Gold from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton V. Edge, says:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring.—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

2 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, by Dore—"Christ Leaving the Praetorium" and; "The Vale of Tears," in Handsome Gilt Frames.—ON VIEW at THE TRACT SOCIETY, Bombay.

PRESENTS, suitable for Weddings, Birthdays and Xmas. Claret Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Cups, Egg Services, Wine Pitchers, etc.—R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Just to hand, all the Latest Novelties for our 'XMAS BAZAR every requisite for 'Xmas Tree, at Cheerful Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Best Manilla Cigars. Per Box of 100 each Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and 3-4. Less 25 Discount. PEARSE and CO., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, PUPILS to LEARN either English, French, or German. Terms, 20 Rupees a month. Six Lessons weekly. Apply "LINGUIST," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Hindoo MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, for the Pandharpur Municipal Dispensary. Salary Rs. 124 and Quarters. Three months' probation. Apply to PRESIDENT, Pandharpur Municipality, stating qualifications, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE or BUNGALOW. WANTED on Malabar or Cumballa Hills or Fort. Address, stating terms, to "H.," care of this Office.

WANTED, at once, for the OFFICERS' MESS, 1st Worcester Regiment, Aden, a First-class COOK. Terms, Rs. 100 per month, inclusive Passage paid both ways. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to MESS PRESIDENT, 1st Worcester Regiment, Aden.

TURNOUT FOR SALE.—BROWN ARAB GELDING, 14-2½, good jumper, ridden by a Lady, smart trapper; also DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 950. Apply "X," care of this Office.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to a wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court Madras.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzio, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

'XMAS 1895.—BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gents, and Children of the Best Makes and at Moderate Prices, could be had at A. H. SULLIMANJEE and Co., Nos. 1 and 2, Crawford Market.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE............ Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC intending to see Professor VAN TASSELL'S GRAND BALLOON ASCENT, in the Grounds of Government House, Parel, on SATURDAY next, are informed that all Carriages will put down and take up near the West Gate of Government House, on the road leading from Parel Station to Government House at a point known as "Chamar Bagh," and will be parked along the Dadar and Bhoiwada Roads. The South or Bombay Gate and the road leading to it from the Lowji Wadia's Dispensary, will be open to foot passengers only.

The return route will be from the point where the Carriages take up along the Supari Bagh and Parel Roads.

No Carriages will be allowed to cross from the Parel Tank Road to the South Gate of Government House.

Between the hours of 3 and 8 P.M. no Carriages will be allowed to proceed South by the Dadar Road or along that portion of the Bhoiwada Road which lies between Supari Bagh Road and the turning leading to the North Gate of Government House.

Between the hours of 1 and 8 P.M. no Labour Carts will be permitted to proceed along the undernamed Roads:—

Parel Road (Kalbadevi) from the Money School.
Parel Road (Mumbadevi).
Parel Road (Bhendy Bazaar).
Parel Road (Byculla).
Parel Road (Chinchpoogly).
Supari Bagh Road.
Dadar Road to the Junction of Naigaum Cross Road.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th December, 1895.

THE "KINETOSCOPE,"
EDISON'S LATEST WONDER.

MR. HENRY A. GRAHAME, Electrician, has the pleasure to announce that he will give his FIRST PUBLIC EXHIBITION,

At No. 65, Esplanade Road, between Ditmar's and Badham, Pile and Co., on

FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY ELGIN graciously permitted a Private Exhibition at Hyderabad, and expressed satisfaction and interest thereat.

ADMISSION: Re. 1.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin

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BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
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RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 5

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 50 lakhs offered were allotted at 1s. 1 13-16d., 40¼ lakhs having been taken by Calcutta; 9¼ lakhs by Bombay; and ½ lakh by Madras, the rate obtained being 1-16d. above that of the regular allotments on the previous Wednesday, but the same as the higher price at which extra Bills have been placed in the interval. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks in London put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1 11-16d.

Consols in London were 1-16 per cent. higher, at 106 1-16 *ex-div*; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 118 *ex-div*. About £425,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making nearly a million and a-half in within four days 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent. to £59 7-8. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-8 higher, at 30 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent. dearer, at 67 1-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 cents. French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent., to 101⅞; with Paris Exchange on London 1¼ centum higher, at fcs. 25·21¼.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for December deliveries, and the same for April-May. Quotations for East Indian Cotton were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales; Imports 24,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent. to 8 7-16 cents per lb.; futures for March, having been three points higher, at 8·28 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 38,000 bales; and the total figures from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	38,000	46,000	45,000
Four days' Receipts	159,000	229,000	211,000
Since 1st September	2,586,000	3,907,000	3,163,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, with only a moderate business passing in either direction, and prices all unchanged. The total Sales aggregate 1,500 bales, of which exporters have bought 400 Akote, at Rs. 212; 200 each of Minchapore, at Rs. 213½; and Bhosawal at Rs. 208; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 201; all ready new Cotton; while the Mills have taken 200 old Rampore at Rs. 188; 100 each of new Damergaum, at Rs. 218; Khangaum, at Rs. 215½, and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 201; and 50 each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 206½; and Malkapore at Rs. 215 per candy.

With the exception of a few cents in three districts of the Bengal circle, no rain fell over the Cotton area since the beginning of the week; and the official Telegraphic advices received this morning report the favourable news of the progress of the harvesting of the earlier growths, and the maturing of the later ones in bright, seasonable weather, arrivals of Wadwan in the category of the latter being expected early.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady markets to-day, and a moderate business has been reported in both; prices being unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,854	bales.
Wheat	3,347	cwts.
Linseed	863	"
Rapeseed......................	1,562	"
Gingellyseed	8,441	"
Groundnuts	664	"
Castorseed	5,761	"
Rice......................	3,241	"

FREIGHTS remain dull, with very little doing, in fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and advanced to 1s. 1 13-16d., at which a fair amount of business was reported; and for three months' sight Credits the rate ruling throughout the day has been 1s. 1 29-32d. at which we have heard of nothing having been done, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.........1s. 1 25-32d. to 13-16d	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 27-32d	"
Credits do.	...1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·46½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steadier market to-day, and rates, after opening at 105 for cash, and 104 5-8 for the January settlement, advanced to 105 1-8 for Money and 104 13-16 for Account, closing, however, 1-16 per cent. lower.

SHARES.—There has been rather more movement in this market to-day, and the following are the changes in our list this evening, say, an advance of Rs. 25, in Bombay Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 10, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 5, in Colaba Land; while Queen, have declined Rs. 10; and Swadeshi, Rs. 5; in Presses New Berar have advanced Rs. 3½; in miscellaneous shares Thacker have advanced Rs. 6; while Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 2; and Treacher and Co. Rs. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
The Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon Saturday, the 7th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	..	...	[illegible]
Teheran	5	2	30 p.m.	...	23
Suez........	5	2	55 p.m.	[illegible]	4

Time occupied in the transmission of [illegible] messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th December, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta........	[illegible]	55	--	4
" Karachi	..	14	..	1
" Madras	---	45	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 1.

10 p[illegible]

6 a.m. .... 74·7

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

10 a.m.	72·1
2 p.m.	76·6
4 p.m.	82·3
[illegible] p.m.	82·4

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th November, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,91,476	6,38,915	4,779	8,35,170
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,05,681

Increase................Rs. 1,29,489

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODY—November 21, at Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth, Isette Teresa, the beloved wife of Rev. M. H. Mody, Ebenezer Mission, Bombay, and elder daughter of the late Henry Torr, of Tavistock. "I came to Jesus as I was, Weary and worn and sad, I found in Him a resting place, and He has made me glad."

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREW—BARKER—Nov 19, at Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, S W, Malcolm Patrick, eldest son of the late Alexander Andrew, formerly of H M's Bengal Staff Corps, to Elsie Salier (Daisy), second daughter of John Nicholson Barker, Engadine, Upper Tooting.

BURROWS—DOGGETT—Nov 16, at St. Saviour's, Warwick-road, Maida Vale, Arthur John, eldest son of John Stamford Burrows, of Edgeworth, Kenley, Surrey, and Lloyd's, to Ethel Maud, daughter of Mrs Doggett, 42, Sutherland-avenue, W, and of the late Thomas Doggrett, of H M Bengal Marine Service.

HICKS—BEAUCHAMP—Nov 16, at St Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Alan, son of the late Henry Hicks, Esq. of Weybridge, to Alice Kaye, daughter of the late Major-Gen G E H Beauchamp, Madras Army, of Hurst, Berks.

PARKER—MACAVOY—Nov 19, at All Saints' Fulham, Lieut James Parker, Indian Staff Corps, second son of the late Capt James Parker, R A, to Minnie Gertrude fourth daughter of George Macavoy, of 7, Invernessterrace, S W, formerly of Putney and south sea.

VOWELL—BLUCK—Nov 11, at the Church of the Holy Rood, Ampney Crucis, Christoper Henry Vowell, Indian Civil Service, Retired, to Frances Katharine, daughter of the Rev J Hinton Bluck, Vicar of Ampney Crucis, Cirencester.

DEATHS.

DANGERFIELD—Nov 19, at 32, Upper Gloucester-place, Mary Dione, widow of Capt F Dangerfield, H E I Co's Bombay Army.

HUGHES—Nov 18, at Barntown House, Wexford, Sir Frederick Hughes, K L S, D L, late Captain 7th Madras Cavalry, 81

RODDY—Nov 21, at Jersey, Col P Roddy, V C Bengal Retired List.

WILLIAMSON—Nov 19, at 89, Frant-road, Tunbridge-wells, Annie Maria, wife of Octavus John Williamson, 9, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, and daughter of the late Col John Moncton Coombs, Madrass Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLAMBURIARI—December 2, at 9, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of George Flamburiari, of a daughter.

MACKINTOSH—November 3, at Deanston, Kalighat P O, the wife of W Mackintosh, Manager, South Sylhet Tea Co, Ld, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARSHALL—HARTNETT—At the R C Cathedral, Madras, by His Grace the Archbishop, Hubert Harold, son of Captain T E Marshall, to Julia Agnes, daughter of Mr J A J Hartnett,

DEATH.

WHELAN—November 24, at 56, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Harry, the eldest son of Mr and Mrs H G Whelan, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1895.

WITH the single exception of the Viceroyalty, the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal is the greatest and most responsible charge devolving upon an Indian administrator, and its holder has even more patronage in his hands than the Viceroy himself. At the St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta, the other evening, Sir Charles Elliott gave a brief account of his stewardship in the high office he is about to vacate, after five years of able and conscientious endeavour to leave the Province the better for his rule. In bringing his remarks to a close, he congratulated himself on the efforts he had made to keep that odious monosyllable, the first person singular, out of the address, and to substitute for it "the Bengal Government." But there is no wonder that Sir Charles often failed in the endeavour, for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has not a Council to assist him, and therefore has the final and exclusive word on every administrative question of importance affecting the welfare of the seventy millions of inhabitants of the Province. Before leaving India Lord Harris pointed out that whatever credit might attach to the Government of Bombay for the work of the preceding quinquennium, was to be attributed to his colleagues on the Honourable Board equally with himself, since his was but *primus inter pares*. Sir Charles Elliott can make no such modest disclaimer, for the Secretaries to whom he paid high tribute the other evening are, after all, only subordinates, and the real responsibility rests with the Lieutenant-Governor. But this fact cuts both ways, and while the praise for the final shaping of administrative measures belongs to the Lieutenant-Governor, the censure of critics is also his exclusive property,—there is no possibility of laying it on the shoulders of others when the head of the firm has no partner. The writers of obscure Bengali journals have not been slow to recognize this fact in regard to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, and in season and out of season they have exhausted their powers of controversial invective upon Sir Charles Elliott, more often than not without rhyme or reason. Holding that he has been guilty of two unpardonable sins—hetrodoxy both in regard to the sacredness of the system of trial by jury, and the equally sacred Permanent Settlement—the extreme political section of the Native public have seen an [illegible]cal design lurking behind the most innocent [illegible] evil posals, and have assiduously cultiva[illegible] protheory that no good thing could come [illegible]ted the Government of Bengal so long as Sir C[illegible] from the liott was at the helm. Of late, [illegible] Charles El-change for the better seems to ha[illegible] however, a and Sir Charles, by his adm[illegible]ve taken place, firm but conciliatory attitu[illegible]rable tact, his fest desire to further the [illegible]e, and his mani-Province, has led e[illegible] best interests of the of Government [illegible]en pronounced opponents sion that aft[illegible] policy into the reluctant admis-Governor [illegible]r all the retiring Lieutenant-sen[illegible] is more in sympathy with native [illegible]timents and aspirations than they thought [illegible]or. The fact that Sir Charles Elliott has thus been able to some extent to disarm abuse by "living it down" is exemplified in the legislative history of the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, a measure received in the first instance with a storm of opposition from the elected members of the Legislative Council. Sir Charles gave every opportunity for these objections to be stated. By himself for the official members he replied fully to each one of them, and where they were substantial and sound, agreed to the amendment of the bill in order to meet them. This conciliatory attitude led to a cordial agreement being arrived at between the official and the non-official members of the Legislature, and the Native Press also accepted the Drainage Act in a spirit entirely different to that with which the draft measure was received.

The introduction of the elective system in the Legislature of this Empire was regarded as fraught with more difficulty, not to say danger, in Bengal than in any other Province. But the instance we have given shows that the experiment was well worthy of trial, and that so long as the system is kept within proper limits it will serve a valuable purpose in educating the public mind regarding the reasons for which measures are introduced, and in bringing such measures, when possible, into conformity with the wishes of the people, so far as they can be ascertained through the elected members. While pointing out that the turn discussions have often taken has added to the technical difficulties of legal drafting, Sir Charles Elliott paid cordial acknowledgment "to the benefit which the enlarged constitution of the Council has worked as to the careful consideration of the principles on which legislation is based, the wisdom of compromise, and of reasonable deference to public opinion." The value and importance of the work of a Legislature is by no means to be judged by the number and length of its measures,—especially in a country where innovation of any kind is looked upon with distrust—and Sir Charles was not far wrong in the adoption of a congratulatory tone when he mentioned that the Statute Book for the last five years contains 190 pages as against 357 contributed in the previous quinquennium. These 190 pages represent much useful work. To the Village Sanitation Act, designed to render the battle against malarial diseases less unequal, by giving power to the authorities to drain vast areas of swamp and fen and to convert them into comparatively healthy rice fields, we have already referred. Other measures have included an act removing the inequalites of assessment and giving the Municipal Commissioners greater powers of internal control; acts to amend the Revenue Sale Law, and the Public Demand's Recovery Act of 1880; a Fire Brigade Act for Calcutta; and amendments of the law in regard to the Calcutta tramways and the powers of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The measures directly affecting the capital city do not by any means exhaust the efforts put forward by Sir Charles Elliott to benefit Calcutta. The Bengal Government has urged on the attention of the Municipality the urgency of the need for improving the drainage and sanitation of the city. The members of the Corporation have, as Sir Charles Elliott said, shown a disposition to talk rather than to act, and it has therefore been incumbent on Government to remind them that increased mortality must not be permitted where it can be saved by reasonably increased expenditure. That Government has no desire to hurry the rate-payers of Calcutta into needless outlay for sanitary improvements, may be judged from the fact that a large and representative body of rate-payers like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has strengthened the hands of Government by submitting an address, urging the importance of prompt measures being taken to remedy defects which more and more menace the health of the capital city.

From a financial point of view the five years' record in Bengal, while in itself satisfactory, can scarcely be held to justify the cheery optimism of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the Imperial Exchequer. The fact that the surplus in Bengal at the end of the year will be four times larger than it was in 1890, and that the revenue of the Province has been growing at the average rate of eight lakhs a year, is the more remarkable since the Permanent Settlement in Bengal precludes Government from reckoning on an increase in that sheet-anchor of the growth of income elsewhere in India—the land revenue. Sir Charles Elliott argues that if the revenue in other provinces grows at the same rate as in Bengal, and the Imperial Treasury receives a proportionate share of the increment, "that treasury is possessed of an assured elasticity of revenue which places it in a high position of financial security which nothing can disturb except a catastrophic fall in exchange or the calamity of war." But Bengal, with a teeming population larger than that of Bombay and Madras combined, stands in a better financial position than any other Province, and even if this was not the case, there would be every reason for caution in accepting the theory that the elasticity of revenue is inexhaustible. In view of the enormous growth of our frontier responsibilities, and the extent to which we are taking upon ourselves the administration of non-productive transfrontier districts, there is grave danger that the enhancement of revenue will not keep pace with the growth of expenditure. It may be, as Sir Charles Elliott says, that the financial results of the Govern[illegible]ment of India during th[illegible] five [illegible] been more favourable [illegible] past five years have tal nations groanible than those of Continenmous armamentsig under the weight of enor- in the words of, but that is no reason why, revenues shou'Sir Auckland Colvin, "Indian frontier exte;d be depleted by the claims of requiremen'nsion, or exposed to the risk and Sir Charles of-war." But whatever opinions Imperial f's Elliott may hold in regard to his adminances, no one can justly say that terised nistration of Bengal has been charac-costly by extravagance. Notwithstanding Depa' but very necessary reforms, in the Police work'tment, a liberal extension of public and's, the establishment of three new judicial to administrative districts, and an addition i' the number of subordinate judges, the [illegible]crease of Provincial expenditure has been below the growth of its resources, so that Sir Charles Elliott hands over a large balance to his successor. In the exalted office which he is about to vacate Sir Charles more than fulfilled the high expectations which his previous brilliant career in the Civil Service led the public to form of him, and few Indian administrators have been able to look back upon a more uniformly successful record.

NOTWITHSTANDING the united front presented by the Powers in regard to the question of extra guardships for the Embassies at Stamboul, it will not do to be too confident as to the reality of the determination of all the Great Powers "to act together in all that concerns the Turkish Empire," on which Lord Salisbury has laid such stress. The Prime Minister's declaration at the Mansion House undoubtedly reassured public opinion which, both in England and on the Continent, was not unreasonably perturbed by what seemed to be the possibility, or even the probability, of a conflict between the Powers in the East. The announcement that the Powers would act in unison, and that no one of them would be tempted to break away from the rest, and endeavour to settle the Eastern Question according to its own views, undoubtedly exercised a calming effect, and with good reason. But it is to be noted that, while in England this declaration was welcomed as evidence that Russia would not play for her own hand, but would act in concert with England and the other States, on the Continent it was interpreted as an assurance that Great Britain would abstain from taking the isolated action which in London it was suspected that Russia contemplated. This view was taken not only in St. Petersburg and in Berlin, but in Vienna, in Rome, and in Constantinople. The impression prevailing abroad may possibly have been due to the unqualified utterances of certain newspapers in London which were never weary of urging the Government to make a naval demonstration which would bring the Sultan to reason, and by the apparent concession to that demand for vigorous action in sending the British fleet to Lemnas. It was in answer to that step that the Russian Black Sea fleet, hastily supplied with provisions and ammunition at Odessa, was sent to cruise in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus. Some of the Paris papers announced that France and Russia had concerted measures to prevent Great Britain from repeating at Constantinople the *coup de main* which was so successful at Alexandria in 1882. Seeing the nature of the impression prevailing abroad as to the intentions of England, we can understand how Lord Salisbury's statement, that none of the Powers would break away from the rest, made such a favourable impression. But it would be a mistake to assume that all the Powers are committed to a particular line of action "if a certain contingency should arise"—a contingency, be it remarked, much more serious than that of the demand for extra guardships to be allowed. Germany has expressly reserved her liberty of action. The official and semi-official press of Berlin has declared over and over again that the Armenian question does not affect any German interest, and that the German Government does not see that question eye to eye with Mr. Gladstone and the Armenian Committees in England and America. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on the 13th November, remarked that the official organs in that city had made it their chief object for some months to contradict what they described as the exaggerations of the accounts of the troubles in Armenia published in England. In Vienna, the organ of the Foreign Office went so far as to say, in reference to Lord Salisbury's declaration, that no isolated action would be taken, that it was well known that only the "distinctly expressed dissent" of Russia prevented Great Britain from either forcing the Dardanelles or landing a military force at either Beyrout or Smirna to bring pressure to bear on the Sultan some months ago. In Rome also, a similar impression appears to have prevailed. It is not necessary to suppose that this impression was well founded, but the fact of its existence accounts for the feeling of relief with which the Premier's declaration as to the desire of the Powers to act in common was received. But is it so certain that this good intention will not go, like so many others, to pave a certain region in the nether world? The *Figaro*, a paper which in serious matters generally speaks with a sense of responsibility and not on mere hearsay, held up as an example for Frenchmen to follow the unanimity with which Liberals and Conservatives alike support Lord Salisbury in his foreign policy, and thus appeals to the patriotism of its readers: "There may arise a situation in which a decision may have to be taken with rapidity and silently. It must not be disputed, and the bearing of certain acts must not be weakened; the more so because we shall not be the only ones to take the risk and responsibility of them." Who are the "other ones" who will share the risk and the responsibility of certain decisions to be taken suddenly and silently? Russia and Germany? Are the three Powers which acted together with such promptitude and silence in the Far East about to effect a similar *coup de theatre* in the Near East? It is sincerely to be hoped that they will not give way to any temptation of the kind, for it would precipitate a collision of which no man living could foresee the end.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., Commanding the Bombay Forces, accompanied by Mrs. Nairne, Major Sir Henry Johnson, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Lecky, Aide-de-Camp, arrived here, yesterday morning, from Poona, by an ordinary train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival of his Excellency was private. A salute of fifteen guns was fired at [illegible] Excellency is [illegible]

HIS EXC[illegible] GOVERNOR [illegible] in him by th[illegible] has been pl[illegible] General, Bomba[illegible] Additional M[illegible] of Bombay for [illegible] purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ending on Wedn[illegible]day evening [illegible] the value of Rs. 2,40,000 w[illegible] received at [illegible] silver to [illegible] mint on account o[illegible] tenderers for the Bombay [illegible]inage, bringin[illegible] up the amount in [illegible] British dollar co[illegible] hand for that purpose to [illegible] of Rs. 9,06,000.

WE hear that a case is shortly to come before the High Court in which the executors of a well-known deceased Parsee gentleman have sued another Parsee gentleman, a member of a very respectable family, for a sum of money alleged to have been lent to him by the deceased, and which the defendant declines to pay on the plea that the amount was not a loan, but a present to him from his late friend.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, Dr. Viegas moved that the Corporation should give permission for the lighting of private streets, as according to the legal opinion discretional power rested with them. Mr. Dinshaw Watcha moved that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for report as to what streets he deemed necessary to light. After some discussion in which considerable division of opinion was mansfested, Mr. Watcha's amendment was carried.

AMONGST the passengers, who arrived here, yesterday morning, by the mail steamer Caledonia were Hon'ble and Mrs. Curzon, Major-General and Mrs. Bird, Hon'ble S. Parker, Major-General and Mrs. Tucker, Hon'ble Mr. S. Arundel, Commander Booth Tucker, Sir J. Lene, Sir H. Tichborne, etc.

MR. C. A. KINCAID, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in Sind, on return from leave, is to be Additional Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara.

MR. L. C. SWIFTE, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri. Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

MR J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, I. C. S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE REVEREND A. B. WATSON, M.A., is appointed Junior Chaplain, Saint Andrew's Church, Bombay, from the 20th November.

MR. H. M. PAGE is to act as Scientific, Botanical and Agricultural Lecturer, College of Science during the absence of Mr. G. M. Woodrow or pending further orders. Mr. Nanabhai Ardesar Mo[illegible] L.C.E. (Bombay), B.Sc. (Ed.), F.R.S.E., F.C.S., to act as Head Master of the College of Science vice Mr. Page, and Mr. Kaikhasru Kuv[illegible] Kapadia, M.A., is to act as Lecturer of Experimental Physics, Elphinstone College, vice Mr. Moos.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. T. TOGGIN has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Lawrence School and Civil Establishment, Mount Abu, in addition to his own duties.

THE following are amongst recently proved wills—Mr. George Charles Bean, £623,150; Mr. J[illegible] Biggerstaff, £287,021; Mrs. Mary Carlyle Ait[illegible] Carlyle, £2,227; Mr. Alan Baldwin Heaton, M[illegible] £29,815; Mr. Henry Edward Payne, £5,858; John Peter Robinson, £1,119,660 (gross); Mr. William Stapleton Trollope, £8,146.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 3 was [illegible] giving a death-rate of 27·46 per annum per thousand as against 28·53 the corresponding period last year, and 27·08 the average over the past [illegible] years. Of the total number 117 died from fever; 1, small-pox; 65, phthisis; 4, cholera; 2, leprosy; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 59, [illegible]tions of the respiratory organs; 24, diarrhœa [illegible] dysentery; 12, still-born; 26, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 15; Brahmin, 25; Li[illegible] 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 213; [illegible] outcaste, 42; Musalman, 129; Parsee, 8; Je[illegible] Native Christian, 14; Eurasian, 1; European [illegible] Negro-African, 1. The total number of births [illegible] 322 as against 300 the corresponding period [illegible] year, and 345 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GUARDSHIP QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Sultan has appealed in vain to Russia, Austria, France, and Germany not to press the question of extra guardships for the Embassies at Stamboul.

Prince Lobanoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, undertook to sound the different Cabinets, but received unfavourable replies, and thereupon informed the Porte that he declined to sever himself from the other Powers.

Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the Sultan's appeal, emphasized the complete *entente* existing between the Powers, and advised him to abandon his dilatory policy.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Her Majesty's ships Racoon, Sparrow, and Magpie have arrived at Accra, in readiness to support the Ashantee Expedition.

THE MAIL.

SUEZ, Dec. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Suez, at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, Dec. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the homeward English mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived here, at 3-30 p.m., to-day.

H. E. THE VICEROY IN TANJORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TANJORE, Dec. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin, with the Hon'ble Elizabeth Bruce, accompanied by the Staff, arrived in Madura, this morning, by a special train. His Excellency was welcomed on the platform by Mr. Twigg, the Collector of the District. A Guard-of-honour of of the South Indian Railway Volunteers was drawn up, and presented arms. The Viceregal party then drove straight to the famous Madura temple, which is almost the richest temple in Southern India. Lord and Lady Elgin inspected the priceless jewels of this temple, and left for the Tiramalanaick palace, a glorious piece of Indian architecture of the Naick kings. Lord Napier, former Governor of Madras, restored this remarkable building from dilapidation. It is entirely built of brick and mortar, without a single piece of wood being used. Next the party visited the more wonderful banyan tree, with its 150 aerial shoots, which have taken root on the ground, covering over a circle of 200 feet in diameter. They next proceeded to Tepakulam bungalow, where the Viceroy received the Madura Municipal address, which gave an interesting historical sketch of the place. Lord Elgin replying, said, in visiting the southern point of this tour, he wished to assure them that the interests of places far away from the capital and seat of Government were in no way neglected. The tours gave him the opportunity of making himself acquainted with the country, and thereby entering into the feelings of the people. A tour was not merely a pleasure excursion, but it entailed a good deal of solid labour. Lord Elgin was glad to notice that they were taking steps to preserve for those who came after them the great works of those that had gone before them. In visiting South India his great object was not to miss the opportunity of seeing buildings of antiquity in Madura. He was glad that the spirit which actuated his grandfather in preserving the Elgin marbles was alive in them.

After dinner the Viceregal party left, at night, arriving here this morning, to visit the palace and temple where the famous bull is situated.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD BY RAILWAY SERVANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS).

RANGOON, Dec. 5.

The District Magistrate has issued summonses against three leading Native merchants of Rangoon and one of Mandalay, and two clerks of the Burma State Railway for fraud in delivering to the Railway authorities accounts of goods sent from Rangoon to Mandalay which were false, either in the description of the nature of the goods or in weight, or both, and so procuring their carriage at rates very much lower than the tariff rates. Defendants' books now in the hands of the police, showed in connection with these consignments various sums paid for charity which, the prosecution alleges, were bribes to Railway servants. The case is fixed for the 15th instant. The Native firm principally involved is Dawoodji Mahomed Madha and Company, which also carries on business in Calcutta and Bombay.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The second section of the Madras Electric Tramways Company on the overhead system has been opened for traffic, to-day, and the cars are well patronised by the public.

THE RECENT COURT-MARTIAL.

POONA, Dec. 5.

Captain Wood, defendant in the recent court-martial, has been ordered back to his regiment at Raipur. He leaves Poona, to-morrow, under charge of Captain Keown, 4th Bombay Rifles. It is believed he is found guilty only of disobeying the Commander-in-Chief's orders, and will be reprimanded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 2.

The s. s. Peshawar (extra) left here at 6 p.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday next.

Dec. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 4.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 5.

The s. s. Rome left here, at 4 p.m., to-day.

The s. s. Sunda left here, at noon, to-day.

The s. s. Mirzapore left here, at 8 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	106 11-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 7-8
Bar Silver	30 11-16

The sum of about £425,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Mr. Spielmann, in his amusing "History of *Punch*," just published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., writing of some of the contributors to the famous comic, says :—"A Beckett's wit was exceedingly nimble, and as a consequence he was a facile punster. One of his happiest jokes of the kind has been set on record. When the election of Louis Napoleon appeared likely, the policy of *Punch* in respect to it was anxiously discussed at the table. One of the staff—Thackeray most likely—declared that it would be wisest to be indefinite. "Nonsense," said a Beckett, "if you're not definite, you'd better be dumb in it !'"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations—the numerous and influential body corresponding to the poor despised Liberal caucus—has been holding its conference this week at Brighton. The actual proceedings of the Associations have not by themselves attracted any great amount of attention partly because, although Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett was known to be on the war path, no such sensation was expected as occurred a few years ago, when the delegates asserted their independence and in opposition to the wishes—I had almost written the entreaties of their leaders—insisted under the direction of the eminently wise Colonel Howard Vincent in passing certain embarrassing resolutions relating to our fiscal policy. The National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations seems to have sown all its wild oats, and its members not only refused to follow Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett in his wish that the country should straight off introduce the Swiss referendum, but sat as quiet as lambs while the President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long, himself a landed proprietor, described protection as "impossible" and bimetalism as "a very doubtful expedient." I wonder what is thought of this by those ardent bimetallists who persuaded themselves and tried to persuade others that the advent of the Conservatives to power meant the early triumph of the bimetallic movement. It almost looks as if Mr. Chaplin's selection as President of the Local Government Board, instead of as President of the Board of Agriculture, the position he would have preferred, really had after all something to do with his pronounced opinions in favour of restoring prosperity to rural England by changing our monetary system. Could Lord Salisbury have been thinking of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chaplin when in his speech at Brighton, on Tuesday, he used these not altogether insignificant words ? "I am conscious that when the Government has done its best even if the Government were able to adopt the romantic dreams of some esteemed friends amongst us they would advance but a very a small distance in diminishing the suffering which the hand of Providence has inflicted." This is of course very true, and it is of course equally true that the fact would not have been stated quite so plainly by Lord Salisbury previous to July. I need not refer to the great surprise that the Prime Minister had for his hearers in reading to them the remarkable document addressed to him by the Sultan of Turkey. The substance of that singular communication—singular not only in the nature of its contents, but also in the manner of its presentation—has I doubt not been cabled to you, and you will have appreciated its importance in view of the developments at Constantinople. The Sultan, while he took the customary steps to prevent any copies of English papers containing Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech reaching his subjects, seems to have diligently read that speech himself, and his anxiety to put himself right with the English Foreign Minister is not only a tribute to the influence of this country, styled the other day an "isolated power," but a proof that the warning given to him has not been without effect. That his Majesty is now seriously alive to the danger that confronts him seems unmistakable ; whether he will or can satisfy the European Concert remains to be seen.

The prevailing tone of the demonstration at the Manchester Conservative Club, on Saturday, against the cotton duties was one of moderation. Lancashire has learnt a lesson since the general election. It finds that the country, though it has changed its Secretary of State for India, is of the same mind as it was when Sir Henry Fowler in his memorable speech earned the praises of his fellow countrymen by refusing to bow the knee to the Baal of Manchester. The immediate result is that the old hectoring attitude of the Northern industrials has given way to a spirit, if not of actual conciliation, at any rate of less aggressiveness. If there is one man who more than another has throughout the controversy distinguished himself by his uncompromising hostility to the duties, it is Mr. George Whiteley, M.P. And what did he say at the convention last week ? He confessed, that apart from the Lancashire members, the House of Commons was almost entirely opposed to the abolition of the duties. He is quite right. Let anybody take a map of the United Kingdom and colour those parts where a wish that the duties should be removed exists. The smallness of the area would then be seen at a glance. Lancashire, a portion of Cheshire, and a small spot in Scotland represent the only districts where a resolution could be passed in public meeting calling upon the Government to comply with the demands of the English spinners. It will be noticed that the principal resolution adopted at the gathering convened by the local Conservative Working Men's Federation did not call for instant abolition, but mildly pressed upon the Government the "necessity of entirely abolishing the duties *as soon as the financial position of India will permit*." The Marquis of Lorne, not for the first time, made in a letter written to the Chairman the suggestion that as a substitute for these duties a substantial contribution should be made from the Home Treasury towards the cost of the Chitral campaign. He even goes further and proposes that the British tax-payers should directly assume some of the ordinary naval and military expenditure ; at all events, that is the way I read his letter. His views on this subject do more credit to the noble Lord's heart than to his head. As a member of Parliament he is still in his griffinhood. When he has passed as many years in the House of Commons as he has passed months he will, if his comprehension does not permit him to grasp the fact, surely realise that what he proposes is an utter absurdity. Sir Henry James—I beg his pardon Lord James of Hereford—in his speech at Bury, the night before last, patted his Lancashire friends on the back for their sweet reasonableness on Saturday. They might return the compliment. If he had spoken in the same sense in February he would not have cut such a sorry figure, but as he somewhat ingeniously remarked on Wednesday, he is not now "a representative of Lancashire stating the Lancashire case." Why, his speech at Bury reads almost like the oration of Sir Henry Fowler on the occasion referred to. "They (the Government) must act judicially in this matter, and one necessity of judicial action is that both sides of the case should be heard. India has a right to be heard in this matter. (Hear, hear.) She is a vast portion of this great Empire. Her population, I think I am right in saying, represents one-fifth of the population of the world. She is a great market for Lancashire, and anything that causes India to be disaffected, that mars our moral power in India, will strike a blow against our Empire in every portion." It is true that Lord James tells his Lancashire friends that they have no reason to be afraid, just as if he were still a counsel addressing an anxious client, but all the hope he can hold out to them is that there will be an "equitable modification."

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the first steps were taken in Convocation to obtain a revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible. The revision of the New Testament was completed in 1881 and the Old Testament four years later. The work connected with the revision of the Apocrypha was "owing to various circumstances" delayed, and that portion of the Scriptures has only made its appearance during the past few weeks. Scholars speak very highly of the manner in which the learned revisers have on the whole performed their task, but they do not altogether escape from criticism. For instance, the competent student who in the *Times* reviews at great length the new volume calls attention to several imperfections. Here is one of the examples he quotes, taken from ch. xxiv. of Ecclesiasticus :—

> It is he that maketh wisdom abundant, as Pishon,
> And as Tigris in the days of new fruits ;
> That maketh understanding full as Euphrates,
> And as Jordan in the days of harvest ;
> That maketh instruction to shine forth as the light,
> As Gihon in the days of vintage.

He suggests with good reason that the Greek text too literally followed by the revisers has imperfectly rendered the last line but one. It must, as he points out, have originally contained the name of a river, as in all the other lines. The same Hebrew word *Kaor* may signify "as the light" or "as the river (Nile) *vide* Amos viii., 8, and the critic has no doubt that this was what Jesus the son of Sirach meant. Indeed, there is the authority of the Syriac for this very natural rendering. A more singular and perhaps less excusable blunder occurs in the same book of Ecclesiasticus. In chapter xxv., verse 15, we read "There is no head above the head of a serpent." An ordinary reader would be greatly puzzled to know what it implied ; but we here get the explanation, and very curious it is, as showing how even the greatest scholars may, like inferior mortals be caught tripping. The Hebrew word *rosh* means "venom," as well as "head." "There is no venom worse than the venom of a serpent." Q. E. D. Again in another chapter occurs the following "somewhat sordid sentiment" :—

> There is a companion which for the belly's
> Sake laboureth with his friend
> In the face of battle will take up the buckler.

It appears that Q R B means "belly" or "war" according as they are vocalized *qereb* or *qrab*, and it is conjectured that the true reading is—

> A comrade helpeth his friend in war,
> In the face of battle (or the enemy) will he take up the shield.

Elsewhere in the Revised Version of the Apocrypha corruptions and uncertainties in the Greek text are duly noted in the margin ; none of the instances reproduced above are thus indicated. If Ecclesiasticus and the First Book of Maccables are disappointing to accomplished students the Book of Wisdom and the Second Book of Maccables are apparently such as to satisfy the most fastidious. The specimens, too long I regret for reproduction in this column, selected as specimens, certainly so far as I am able to judge fully justify the revision of these two books as strong and skilful. It will be interesting to see whether the desire expressed that the Apocrypha excluded for the best part of a century from the Bible in common use may now be studied more generally than of late is realized.

One of the minor results of the *debacle* of last July has been to give us earlier than we might have expected the letters of the late Matthew Arnold. The collecting and editing of that distinguished man's correspondence was undertaken at Matthew Arnold's own request by his friend, Mr. George Russell. The failure of the ex-Under-Secretary of State for India to secure re-election enabled him to devote his leisure to putting the finishing touch to the two charming volumes that he has presented to the public this week. Matthew Arnold had a horror of his "Life" being written after his death. He preferred that posperity should judge him by his published writings and by his private correspondence. Considering what a mess a large proportion of biographers make of their often self-imposed and gratuitous labours, the wonder is that more celebrities do not take the precautions adopted by Matthew Arnold before his death. It may be safely predicted that his fame will not be at all diminished by the work Mr. Russell has performed, and preformed on the whole with much success. Perhaps the same could not have been said if some literary man had been turned on to "do" a biography. I am afraid, however, that while Matthew Arnold's friends and admirers will peruse the letters with unalloyed delight, there is one eminent person in London who will read them with less pleasureable feelings. I refer to Sir Edwin Arnold, who has been so ridiculously puffed in connection with the vacancy in the office of Poet Laureate. When Matthew Arnold was in the United States on his lecturing tour our American cousins sometimes mistook him for the author of "the Light of Asia." This he admits annoyed him, and I fear Mr. Russell must sympathise with his annoyance, otherwise the passage would have been omitted. But Mr. Russell has not been too careful in this respect. He is blamed in some quarters for not striking out of the text an "unpleasant reference" to Mrs. Barret Browning. Mr. Russell's intense devotion to Mr. Gladstone has not, however, prevented him from letting us see that Matthew Arnold was scarcely a blind worshipper of the veteran Liberal statesman. "Things in Egypt," Arnold wrote, "seem to have been much muddled. It is characteristic of—to avert his mind from a thing he does not like to deal with it by expedients from day to day, and to trust to his speechifying for clearing himself when the breakdown comes." The writer adds :—"I see they propose bringing Irving into Parliament. How like the *silliness* of which, in our politics, we see so much at present." The silliness of proposing to bring Irving into Parliament was in the opinion of some persons equalled by the silliness of making the same gentleman a knight. While Matthew Arnold's allusions to Mr. Gladstone are not what the fair sex call "sweet," he is much more tender to Lord Beaconsfield. One of the most interesting things in the letters is Arnold's description of talks he had with Dizzy while on a visit to Aston Clinton, the late Sir Anthony Rothschild's seat in Bucks. The name of William Forster, author of the Education Act, which is now being so hotly discussed by the rival schools of educationists, having been mentioned, Disraeli spoke most highly of him saying, just as Arnold always said, "how his culture and his ideas distinguished him from the mob of Radicals." The Conservative leader spoke strongly of the harm Forster and Stansfeld and such men suffered "in letting themselves be 'appropriated,' as he called it, by Palmerston, with whom they really had not the least agreement." "Of Bright's powers as a speaker he spoke very highly, but thought his cultivation defective and his powers of mind not much ; for Cobden's powers of mind he professed the highest admiration. 'He was born a statesman,' he said, 'and his reasoning is always like a statesman's and striking.'" Matthew Arnold does not appear to have had any profound regard for Lord Salisbury, nor did he share the Premier's contempt for the "Celtic fringe." As we are reminded, Arnold had a "great *penchant* for the Celtic races with their melancholy and unprogressiveness," and he is fond of airing his notion that England "owed far more, artistically and spiritually to the Celtic races than the somewhat coarse Germanic intelligence readily perceived." To this sentiment, at least, no exception will be taken at Hawarden.

Although we are not yet out of November the Christmas numbers are beginning to make their appearances. One of the first is that of a well-known Society journal, which hits off the undiminished rage for "biking" (to use a word so offensive to cycling purists) in a double-page picture. This illustration, entitled "The World on Wheels," shows us among other things Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., teaching the Baroness to ride the bicycle, while another conspicuous object—no offence meant by the use of this word—we see the familiar form of Sir Richard Temple in appropriate costume seated on a machine supported by a pair of beautiful young ladies. Talking of cycling reminds me that the Ladies' International Tournament, now in progress at the Aquarium, is proving the greatest attraction that that institution has had for a long time. They even throw the past glories of the famous Zæo into the shade. The competitors for the most part seem to hail from Paris, and they are candour compels me to say, more remarkable for their efficiency as cyclists than for their personal charms. The speed some of them have attained has been a surprise to most people. Though one and all discard the skirt which is affected by the bulk of lady amateurs in this country, their dress is perfectly proper, and would not offend the most prudish member of the London County Council.

Mr. Harding Cox, whose matrimonial affairs were before the courts six months ago, and who after much unedifying evidence has to-day been deprived through the action of the Queen's Proctor, of the decree *nisi* granted at the original hearing owes his fortune to the success of his father, the [illegible] Serjeant Cox as a newspaper propriet[illegible] heard a curious story as to how the lear[illegible] became possessed of the *Queen*, one [illegible] lucrative of his properties. He was wa[illegible] Fleet-street one day, and by chance step[illegible] auction room. It happened that the [illegible] at low water, was being put up for sale[illegible] Cox offered £400, and as no one else [illegible] company made a bid the paper was knoc[illegible] to him for that ridiculously small sum[illegible] say that his success, or who has been prov[illegible] evening papers with so much sensational [illegible] week, would be glad if he could get out of [illegible] proceedings in which he has recently been [illegible] for £400.

The betrothal is announced of the Prince[illegible] riette, the only unmarried daughter of the [illegible] Flanders, to Prince Philippe Emanuel, son [illegible] Duke of Alençon, and great-grandson of [illegible] Phillipe. The marriage will take place in [illegible] next. The Prince will resign his commiss[illegible] Lieutenant in the Fifth Dragoon Regiment [illegible] Austrian Army.

THE SHIP THAT FOUND HERSELF.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

It was her first voyage, and though she was only a little cargo-steamer of twenty-five hundred tons she was the very best of her kind, the outcome of forty years of experiments and improvements in framework and machinery ; and her designers and owners thought as much of her as though she had been the *Lucania*. Anyone can make a floating hotel that will pay expenses if he only puts enough money into the saloon and charges for private baths, suites of rooms, and such like ; but in these days of competition and low freights every square inch of cargo-boat must be built for cheapness, great hold capacity, and a certain steady speed. This boat was, perhaps, two hundred and forty feet long and thirty-two feet wide, with arrangements that enabled her to carry cattle on her main and sheep on her upper deck if she wanted to ; but her great glory was the amount of cargo she could store away in her holds. Her owners—they were a very well-known Scotch firm—came round with her from the north, where she had been launched and christened and fitted, to Liverpool, where she was to take cargo for New York ; and the owner's daughter, Miss Frazier, went to and fro on the clean decks, admiring the new paint and the brass work, and the patent winches, and particularly the strong straight bow, over which she had cracked a bottle of champagne when she named the steamer the *Dimbula*. It was a beautiful September afternoon, and the boat in all her newness—she was painted lead-colour with a red funnel—looked very fine indeed. Her house-flag was flying, and her whistle from time to time acknowledged the salutes of friendly boats, who saw that she was new to the sea and wished to make her welcome.

"And now," said Miss Frazier, delightedly, to the captain, "she's a real ship, isn't she ? It seems only the other day father gave the order for her, and now—and now—— Isn't she a beauty !" The girl was proud of the firm, and talked as though she were the controlling partner.

"Oh, she's no so bad," the skipper replied, cautiously. "But I'm sayin' that it takes more than christenin' to mak' a ship. In the nature o' things, Miss Frazier, if ye follow me, she's just irons and rivets and plates put into the form of a ship. She has to find herself yet."

"I thought father said she was exceptionally well found."

"So she is," said the skipper, with a laugh. "But it's this way wi' ships, Miss Frazier. She's all here, but the parts of her have not learned to work together yet. They've had no chance."

"The engines are working beautifully I can hear them."

"Yes, indeed. But there's more than engines to a ship. Every inch of her, ye'll understand, has to be livened up and made to work wi' its neighbour—sweetenin' her, we call it, technically."

"And how will you do it ?" the girl asked.

"We can no more than drive and steer her and so forth, but if we have rough weather this trip—it's likely—she'll learn the rest by heart ! For a ship, ye'll obsairve, Miss Frazier, is in no sense a reegid body closed at both ends. She's a highly complex structure o' various an' conflictin' strains, wi' tissues that must give an' tak' accordin' to her personal modulus of elasteecity." Mr. Buchanan, the chief engineer, in his blue coat with gilt buttons, was coming towards them. "I'm sayin' to Miss Frazier here that our little *Dimbula* has to be sweetened yet, and nothin' but a gale will do it. How's all wi' your engines, Buck ?"

"Well enough—true by plumb an rule, o' course ; but there's no spontaneeity yet." He turned to the girl. "Take my word, Miss Frazier, and may be ye'll comprehend later, even after a pretty girl's christened a ship it does not follow that there's such a thing as a ship under the men that work her."

"I was sayin' the very same, Mr. Buchanan," the skipper interrupted.

"That's more metaphysical than I can follow," said Miss Frazier, laughing.

"Why so ? Ye're good Scotch, an'—I knew your mother's father, he was fra' Dumfries—ye've a vested right in metapheesics, Miss Frazier, just as ye have in the *Dimbula*," the engineer said.

"Eh, well, we must go down to the deep watters, an' earn Miss Frazier her deevidends. Will you not come to my cabin for tea ?" said the skipper. "We'll be in dock the night, and when you're goin' back to Glasgie ye can think of us loadin' her down an' drivin' her forth—all for your sake."

In the next few days they stowed nearly four thousand tons dead weight into the *Dimbula*, and took her out from Liverpool. As soon as she met the lift of the open water, she naturally began to talk. If you put your ear to the side of the cabin the next time you are in a steamer, you will hear hundreds of little voices in every direction, thrilling and buzzing, and whispering and popping, and gurgling and sobbing and squeaking exactly like a telephone in a thunder storm. Wooden ships shriek and growl and grunt, but iron vessels throb and quiver through all their hundreds of ribs and thousands of rivets. The *Dimbula* was very strongly built, and every piece of her had a letter or a number, or both, to describe it, and every piece had been hammered or forged, or rolled, or punched by man, and had lived in the roar and rattle of the shipyard for months. Therefore, every piece had its own separate voice in exact proportion to the amount of trouble spent upon it. Cast-iron, as a rule, says very little ; but mild steel plates and wrought-iron, and ribs and beams that have been bent and welded and riveted a good deal, talk continuously. Their conversation, of course, is not half as wise as human talk, because they are all, though they do not know it, bound down one to the other in black darkness, where they cannot tell what is happening near them, nor what is going to happen next.

A short while after she had cleared the Irish coast, a sullen, grey-headed old wave of the Atlantic climbed leisurely over her straight bows, and sat down on the steam capstan, used for hauling up the anchor. Now the capstan and the engine that drove it had been newly painted red and green ; besides which, nobody cares for being ducked.

"Don't you do that again," the capstan sputtered through the teeth of his cogs. "Hi ! Where's the fellow gone ?"

The wave had slouched overside with a plop and a ch[illegible] ; but "Plenty more where he came from," [illegible]other-wave, and went through and over the [illegible] who was bolted firmly to an iron plate on [illegible]eck-beams below.

"[illegible] you keep still up there," said the deck-[illegible] What's the matter with you ? One minute [illegible] twice as much as you ought to, and the [illegible]n't ?"

"[illegible] my fault," said the capstan. "There's [illegible]e from outside that comes and hits me [illegible]

[illegible] to the shipwrights. You've been in [illegible]onths and you've never wriggled like [illegible] If you aren't careful you'll strain us." [illegible]of strain," said a low, rasping, [illegible]ce, "are any of you fellows—you [illegible] mean—aware that those exceedingly [illegible]yours happen to be riveted into our [illegible]?"

[illegible]ou be ?" the deck-beams inquired.

"[illegible] in particular," was the answer. [illegible]e port and star-board upper-deck [illegible]ou persist in heaving and hiking [illegible] be reluctantly compelled to take [illegible]

[illegible]gers of the ship are long iron [illegible], that run lengthways from stern to bow. They keep the iron frames (what are called ribs in a wooden ship) in place, and also help to hold the ends of the deck-beams which go from side to side of the ship. Stringers always consider themselves most important, because they are so long. In the *Dimbula* there were four stringers on each side—one far down by the bottom of the hold called the bilge stringer ; one a little higher up called the side stringer ; one on the floor of the lower deck ; and the upper decker stringers that have been heard from already.

"You will take steps—will you ?" This was a long echoing rumble. It came from the frames ; scores and scores of them, each one about eighteen inches distant from the next, and each riveted to the stringers in four places. "We think you will have a certain amount of trouble in *that*," and thousands and thousands of the little rivets that held everything together, whispered : "You will. You will ! Stop quivering and be quiet. Hold on, brethren ! Hold on ! Hot Punches ! What's that ?"

Rivets have no teeth, so they cannot chatter with fright ; but they did their best as a fluttering jar swept along the ship from stern to bow, and she shook like a rat in a terrier's mouth.

An unusually severe pitch, for the sea was rising, had lifted the big throbbing screw nearly to the surface, and it was spinning round in a kind of soda water—half-sea and half-air—going much faster than was right, because there was no deep water for it to work in. As it sank again, the engines, and they were triple expansion, three cylinders in a row, snorted through all their three pistons. "Was that a joke, you fellow outside ? It's an uncommonly poor one. How are we to do *our* work if you fly off the handle that way ?"

"I didn't fly off the handle," said the screw, twirling huskily at the end of the screw shaft. "If I had, *you'd* have been scrap-iron by this time. The sea dropped away from under me, and I had nothing to catch on to. That's all."

"That's all d'you call it" said the thrust-block, whose business it is to take the push of the screw ; for if a screw had nothing to hold it back it would crawl right into the engine-room. (It is the holding back of the screwing action that gives the drive to a ship.) "I know I do my work deep down and out of sight, but I warn you I expect justice. All I ask is bare justice. Why can't you push steadily and evenly, instead of whizzing like a whirligig, and making me hot under all my collars." The thrust block had six collars each faced with brass, and he did not wish to get them heated.

All the bearings that supported the fifty feet of screw-shaft as it ran to the stern whispered : "Justice—give us justice."

"I can only give you what I can get," the screw answered. "Look out ! It's coming again !"

He rose with a roar as the *Dimbula* plunged, and "whack—whack—whack—whack" went the engines, furiously, for they had little to check them.

"I'm the noblest outcome of human ingenuity—Mr. Buchanan says so," squealed the high-pressure cylinder. "This is simply ridiculous !" The piston went up savagely and choked, for half the steam behind it was mixed with dirty water. "Help! Oiler ! Fitter ! Stoker ! Help ! I'm choking," it gaspeth. "Never in the history of maritime invention, has such a calamity overtaken one so young and strong. And if I go, who's to drive the ship ?"

"Hush ! oh, hush !" whispered the steam, who, of course, had been to sea many times before. He used to spend his leisure ashore, in a cloud, or a gutter, or a flower-pot, or a thunderstorm, or anywhere else where water was needed. "That's only a little priming, as they call it. It'll happen all night, on and off. I don't say it's nice, but it's the best we can do under the circumstances."

"What difference can circumstances make ? I'm here to do my work—on clean, dry steam. Blow circumstances !" the cylinder roared.

"The circumstances will attend to the blowing. I've worked on the North Atlantic run a good many times—it's going to be rough before morning.

"It isn't distressingly calm now, said the extra-strong frames, they were called web-frames, in the engine-room. There's an upward thrust that we don't understand, and there's a twist that is very bad for our brackets and diamond-plates, and there's a sort of North-Westward pull, that follows the twist which seriously annoys us. We mention this because *we* happened to cost a good deal of money, and we feel sure that the owners would not approve of our being treated in this frivolous way.

"I'm afraid the matter is out of the owner's hands for the present, said the steam, slipping into the condenser. "You're left to your own devices till the weather betters."

"I wouldn't mind the weather, said a flat bass voice below, "it's this confounded cargo that's breaking my heart. I'm the garboard-stroke, and I'm twice as thick as most of the others, and I ought to know something."

The garboard-stroke is the bottom-most plate in the bottom of a ship, and the *Dimbula's* garboard-stroke (she was a flat-bottomed boat) was nearly three-quarters of an inch mild steel.

"The sea pushes me up in a way I should never have expected," the stroke grunted, "and the cargo pushes me down, and, between the two, I don't know what I'm supposed to do."

"When in doubt, hold on," rumbled the steam, making head in the boilers.

"Yes, but there's only dark, and cold, and hurry, down here ; and how do I know whether the other plates are doing their duty ? Those bulwark-plates up above, I've heard aren't more than five-sixteenths of an inch thick—scandalous, I call it."

"I agree with you," said a huge webframe, by main-cargo hatch. He was deeper and thicker than all the others, and curved half-way across the ship in the shape of half-an-arch, to support the deck, where deck-beams would have been in the way of cargo coming up and down. "I work entirely unsupported, and I observe that I am the sole strength of this vessel, so far as my vision extends. The responsibility, I assure you, is enormous. I believe the money value of the cargo is over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Think of that !"

"And every pound of it is dependent on my personal exertions." Here spoke a sea-valve that communicated directly with the water outside, and was seated not very far from the garboard-stroke. "I rejoice to think that I am a Prince-Hyde Valve, with best Para rubber facings. Five patents cover me—I mention this without pride—five separate and several patents, each one finer than the other. At present I am screwed fast. Should I open, you would immediately be swamped. This is incontrovertible !

Patent things always use the longest words they can. It is a trick that they pick up from their inventors.

"That's news," said a big centrifugal bilge pump. "I had an idea that you were employed to clean decks and things with. At least, I've used you for that more than once. I forget the precise number, in thousands, of gallons which I am guaranteed to pump in an hour ; but I assure you, my complaining friends, that there is not the least danger. *I* alone am capable of clearing any water that may find its way here. By my biggest delivery, we pitched then !"

The sea was getting up in workmanlike style. It was a dead westerly gale, blown from under a ragged opening of green sky, narrowed on all sides by fat, grey clouds ; and the wind bit like pincers, as it fretted the spray into lace-work on the heads of the waves.

"I tell you what it is," the foremast telephoned down its wire stays. "I'm up here, and I can take a dispassionate view of things. There's an organized conspiracy against us. I'm sure of it, because every single one of these waves is heading directly for our bows. The whole sea is concerned in it—and so's the wind. It's awful !"

"What's awful ?" said a wave, drowning the capstan for the hundredth time.

"This organized conspiracy on your part," the capstan gurgled, taking his cue from the mast.

"Organized bubbles and spin drift ! There has been a depression in the Gulf of Mexico. Excuse me !" He leaped overside ; but his friends took up the tale one after another.

"Which has advanced ——" *That* wave threw green over the funnel.

"As far as Cape Hetteras ——" *He* drenched the bridge.

"And is now going out to sea—to sea—to sea !" *He* went out in three surges, making a clean sweep of a boat, which turned bottom up, and sank in the darkening troughs alongside.

(*To be concluded.*)

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22nd NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia (Captain W. B. Andrews), with the Overland mails of the 22nd ultimo, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, after a run of eleven days and eleven hours from Brindisi. The weather was most boisterous for about twelve hours after leaving the Italian port, but in spite of that the good ship made the record run of fifty-two hours to Port Said. After staying there for five hours to coal and pick up passengers, and heavy baggage, which had been forwarded from London by the Peshawar, the good ship entered the Canal at 10 a.m., and, strange to say, experienced a tropical downpour of rain with thunder and lightning—a most unusual thing in the arid region of the Suez Canal. Suez was reached at 4 a.m. next day, and after unshipping the Canal rudder and electric projector, the Caledonia started at 5-30 for Aden. Beautiful weather was experienced in the Red Sea, and after three hours' stay at Aden, a start was made for the final stage of the voyage across the Arabian Sea. In spite of adverse currents averaging twenty miles a day, a fine run of four days and one hour was made to Bombay, where the mails and passengers' baggage were landed with fair expedition. The usual amusements were entered into during the voyage with great zest, under the direction of an able committee, whose chairman, Major-General Bird, was certainly the right man in the right place. On Monday last, a fancy dress ball was held on the hurricane deck, and dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour. The decorations were deservedly praised, and the dresses, instead of seeming the unaided efforts of the ladies themselves, were suggestive of Paris milliners. It is difficult to say who looked the most charming in the gay throng, but it is generally considered that Miss Reid, as Union Jack, and Miss Condon, as Marguerite, divided the honours between them. The second saloon passengers held their fancy ball the following night, and although less in number, they were not a whit behind their neighbours, either in variety or excellence of costume. Mss Lawrie, as a Forester Girl, Mrs. O'Nealy, as Poudre, and the Misses Crawford as Parlour-Maids, looked especially charming. The other sports were of a varied character, including quorts, bull, chess, and other tournaments, and ending up with a grand gymkhana. On Wednesday night the health of the Commander and officers was enthusiastically drunk by the passengers after a eulogistic speech by Mr. Ward, Chief Commissioner in Assam. The passengers all appear to be sorry that so delightful a voyage has come to an end so quickly. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrews, Mr C
Adyr, Lt D
Armacorry, Mrs and Miss
Askwitt, Miss
Ali Khan, Mr
Butler, Mr W
Boyd, Miss
Berners, Mr P
Bares, Mr and Mrs
Buxton, Miss
Baker, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
Beatson, Mr and Mrs W
Boddam, Miss
Butler, Mr W
Babcock, Mr and Mrs
Blood, Mr B
Bosanquet, Mrs
Bird, Maj-Genl, and Mrs
Bushell, Mr W D
Barry, Mr and Mrs A J
Bayley, Mrs S
Buzy de Surgn-Genl and Miss
Buckland, Mr
Barry, Mr J H
Bullard, Mr H
Bayley, Miss G
Custot, Mr
Crawford, Mr, Mrs and Misses D R
Campbell, Mrs
Carruthers, Miss
Cracknell, Miss
Chand, Mr Tek
Corbett, Mr
Cruickshank, Major
Carmichael, Mr and Mrs
Curzon, Hon and Mrs
Cowell, Miss
Condon, Miss
Clark, Dr G
Caldwell, Mr M P
Douglas, Mr and Mrs
Disney-Jesse, Mr J
Dobie, Mrs
Douglas, Mrs and infant
Durand, Mrs A
Dick Mr and Mrs J and child
Doxy, Miss
Dobbie, Miss
Desai, Mr V
Deane, Mrs, two children and infant
Elmore, Mr J
Egerton, Mr C F
Edgiles, Mrs
Elworthy, Mr
Fighe, Capt, Mrs, 2 children and inft
Fenton, Mr, Mrs, child and inft
Farran, Mrs, E K 2 children and inft
Fisher, Capt, Mrs, Miss, child and inft
Fitzherbert, Miss
Ford, Miss E
Farrell, Mrs, 3 children and 2 infant
Forbes, Mr C
Firman, Mr and Mrs
Forbes, Mr
Griffin, Mr H
Gridt, Mr
Hardy, Mrs
Hodson, Mr T C
Hill, Mr and Mrs G
Holloway, Mr F
Hight, Mrs
Hight, Capt
Hunter, Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Henderson, Mr and infant
Haworth, Mr
Ingram, Mr and Miss T L
Ibbery, Miss
Johnson, Misses
King, Mr E J
Knox, Mrs
Kirwan, Mrs
King, Capt W
Langley, Mr
Lyall, Mr A
Llewellyn, Miss
Lawrie, Miss
Llewellin, Mr and Mrs
Lang, Mr J
Lindsay, Mr W H
Loaderer, Mr and Mrs
Maxwell, Mr R
Montgomery, Dr E
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs
Maynard, Mr and Mrs
Mills, Mr
Marseilles Miss
McKillican, Mr
McLaughlen, Dr
Mounsey, Mr
McGregor, Dr
Merly, Capt and Mrs
Moose, Mr, Mrs and child
Nicolls, Miss
Norton, Mr and Mrs
Nevill, Mr
Patterson, Rev, Mrs and 2 infants
Peck, Mrs and Miss
Pope, Mrs A
Priest, Rev and Mrs
Pringle, Capt and Mrs
Parker, Hon S
Peck, Mrs and Miss
Peters, Mr T
Pearson, Mr and Mrs
Penn, Miss
Peddie, Miss
Roberts, Capt and Mrs
Renzi Surg-Genl and Mr des
Robson, Mr H
Rogers, Mr H
Rutherford, Mr and Mrs J
Robinson, Mr C
Robertson, Mr J
Reid, Mr & Mrs, 2 daughters and son.
Reid, Mr
Rhoin, Miss
Reid, Scott, Mr
Rider, Mr and Mrs
Squire, Mr
Singh, Mr
Simeon, Mr
Sheppard, Mr, Mrs and 2 Misses
Saunders, Mr J O B
Savage, Mr, Mrs & 2 children
Stevenson, Mr
Stewart, Mr D
Smith, Misses
Stillwell, Rev, Mrs and two children
Stillwell, Rev and Mrs
Stockdale, Mr H
Swainson, Miss
Stevenson, Miss
Stanley, Mr H J
Savage, Miss
Scoones, Mr
Starkie, Mr
Stewart, Mr C D
Smith's Mrs
Scratcherd, Mr and Mrs
Tekchand, Mr
Tighe, Capt and Mrs, 2 children and infant
Tyler, Mr
Tytler, Mr and Mrs F
Tayloy, Mr, Mrs and infant
Trevor, Capt
Tucker, Mr D
Toothill, Mrs and Miss
Turrer, Miss
Tucker, Major-Gen and Mrs
Thieme, Mrs C
Taylor, Miss
Taylor, Mr J
Throckmorton, Miss
Vanrenan, Mr
Vanrenen, Capt
Vanrenan, Mrs
Vansitar, Mrs and child
Wilson, Mr, Mrs and two Misses
Wright, Mr and Mrs
Wanton, Miss
Watkin, Mr E
Yate, Mrs W

FROM BRINDISI.

Adam, Mr H
Arundel, Hon Mr S
Boult, Miss
Butterfield, Mrs
Brelby, Elize Dr
Baumann, Capt
Carroll, Miss
Dunnett, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Gill, Mrs H
Goalen, Mr W
Gondols, Miss
Graham, Mr
Greaves, Mr
Hill, Mrs C P
Hudson, Mr and Mrs
Hird, Mr
Hewitt, Mr and Mrs
Horsfall, Mr and Mrs
Jourdain Mr
Kellner, Mr G F
Lyle, Mrs
McDonald, Mrs N
Mardon, Mr E J
Marrden, Mr
Muir, Mrs Fairlie
Mckenzie, A G Mr
Ourner, Mr H G
Paul, Mr A
Quin, Mr
Steel, Mr H G
Self, Mr and Mrs
Thurman, Mr
Tucker, Commander Booth
Tichborne, Sir H
Turner, Mr H G
Vora, Dr
Willes, Mr
Wright, Mr C

FROM ISMAILIA.

Lene, Sir J
Roberts, Surg-Capt
Stephanides, Mr and Mrs
Miller, Rev and Mrs

FROM ADEN.

D'Olivera, Mrs, 3 children and infant
Tristan, Lieut C

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

There has been no lack of interest in the events of the week either at home or abroad. Lord Salisbury, in speaking at Brighton, where the National Union of Conservative Associations has held its conference, was able to communicate to his audience a remarkable message from his Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. On Wednesday the Prime Minister and the Duke of Devonshire received an influential deputation on behalf of the voluntary schools. Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, after fulfilling several political engagements in Glasgow, has spoken in London at a banquet to Conservative agents, and has replied to a deputation on the subject of metrical weights and measures. Mr. Chamberlain has had to deal with certain doubtful advances on the part of King Prempeh or his envoys, and has had the more agreeable duty of presenting the three loyal South African chiefs to the Queen at Windsor Castle. The receipt of an indemnity from the Congo Free State for the "irregular" execution of Mr. Stokes may also be described as an African affair.

A number of shipping disasters have to be reported as a result of the recent rough weather ; but the worst event of this kind is the capsizing of a pinnace belonging to H. M. S. Edgar in the far East, 48 lives being lost. Our Naval and Military Intelligence also includes the launch of three new warships and speeches by the Duke of Cambridge and his successor.

In Ireland, the expulsion of Mr. T. M. Healy from the committee of his party excites considerable interest. Of more practical importance are the doings of the Congested Districts Board as set forth in their newly-issued report. The commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland has finished the taking of evidence. In Scotland, Mr. John Morley has been offered the Liberal candidature for the Montrose Burghs.

Sir Donald Currie's attempt to settle the shipbuilding dispute has come to nothing, and the conflict has so far

only produced a good deal of suffering among the men and their families, and a welding of the masters of England, Scotland, and Ireland for the purposes of defence.

The bicentenary of the deaths of the musician Purcell and the head-master Busby has been celebrated at the Lyceum Theatre and Westminster School respectively.

Among other incidents of the week may be mentioned the appointment of a new Bishop of Chichester, the publication of the revised version of the Apocrypha, the conviction of Jabez Balfour and two of his colleagues, the arrest of Arton in connexion with the Panama scandal, and the refusal of the London Common Council to give the late Lord Mayor a vote of thanks.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. V. Roddy, V. C., Ben. Ret.; Capt. Sir F. Hughes, K. L. S., Mad. Ret.; Rustem Pasha; Sir H. Ponsonby; Baron Kingsale; Sir C. H. Coote; Sir E. J. D. Paul; Sir G. W. Elliot, Bart.; the Hon. H. B. Hamilton; Sir G. King; Major-Gen. G. B. Shakespear, R. A.; Admiral R. B. Pearse; Sir R. M. Stephenson; Miss Jane Lee.

THE REVOLT IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 3.

SOME forty European soldiers of the Expeditionary Force, under the charge of an officer, have arrived in Pangim from Satary. Some detachments of soldiers have been sent from Nanuz to scour the country, and a number of villagers have been arrested, and their houses searched without finding anything worth mentioning. The real culprits are far away, and are not likely to fall into the hands of the Government troops. Nothing is yet known as to the further steps the Duke of Oporto wishes to take to pacify Satary. If a permanent force of, say, a hundred men be stationed at Nanuz, if roads could be made to facilitate communication and conveyance of heavy stores, the result of the expedition might be considered satisfactory. With responsible troops in the heart of Satary, dacoity and depredations will not be possible, or at least so easily practised as they have bitherto been. It was a wrong step of Senhor Teixeira da Silva, the late ex-Governor-General, to withdraw the garrison about a year and a-half ago from Bicholim, alleging that the soldiers were required for service elsewhere. If the garrison had continued at Bicholim, plunder by armed gangs at Bardez would not occur, and the revolters would not have been so bold as to defy the Government troops. It is to be hoped that, whatever measures may be taken, the safety of the inhabitants of Velhas Conquistas will be the principal factor in arriving at a solution of this deplorable affair.

The unnecessary and highly vexatious enactment requiring pass-ports for crossing Portuguese frontier either by sea or land has been rescinded, this being due to Ministerial instructions from Lisbon. A new Minister has taken the portfolio for the Colonies, and his first act seems to have been to refuse sanction to the pass-ports order. Its application to Damaun was a stupid idea, and the new Minister was well advised in refusing the execution of the oppressive measure a day longer. It is believed here that much of the orders of late penal legislation will be concalled gradually, when it is known by the Lisbon Ministry that all movements of progress and commercial intercourse have been paralqsed, and the whole country turned into a camp of war. The annual festival of St. Francis Xavier at Old Goa betrayed the anguish through which the country is passing. The attendance was meagre, and very few from distant villages were present. The man-of-war Vasco da Gama is about to proceed to Bombay. The steam-launch Victoria, which was purchased by the Government from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, arrived here to-day, and will be employed for the conveyance of troops and stores. It is reported that four European soldiers on the march to Satary died of eating some poisonous fruits, and two were ill.

HER MAJESTY'S torpedo-catcher Plassy, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Taylor, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Marmagoa, after staying there twenty days. As events are quieting down there, the Plassy left on the morning of the 4th instant for Bombay. The Portuguese man-of-war Vasco da Gama was to leave on Wednesday evening for Lisbon.

ARRIVAL OF THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE hired transport Britannia arrives in harbour, to-day, from Vingorla, bringing the women and children of the first Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, which corps, though 215 years in existence, has never served in India, and now comes to this country for the first time, from Egypt, and will be quartered at Belgaum. This corps was landed yesterday at Vingorla, for march by road to Belgaum, where it will be quartered, and the women and children will join there when the men are comfortably settled. The Britannia left Southampton on the 14th November with the 2nd Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment (the 2nd Battalion is now at Aden) for Malta, which it reached on the 22nd idem, disembarked the Worcesters and took on board the 1st Battalion Gloucester Regiment for conveyance to Egypt. Port Said was reached on the 25th November, Suez on the 26th, and it was here that the Gloucesters landed for Cairo and the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment taken on board for conveyance to Vingorla.

In addition to the corps named, the Britannia brings drafts for the following corps:—1st Battalion Shropshire Regiment, Fort William—3 officers and 50 men; 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Cawnpore—2 officers and 161 men; and 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, Rawal Pindi—101 men.

These will disembark at Sassoon Dock in the evening, and will be railed to Deolali Depot by a special train, during the night, and after a stay of a few days there, to receive their Indian kit, they will be despatched to join their respective corps.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE second round of the Forty-Twa competition took place, yesterday, when Mr. W. G. Page, who started at scratch, took first place, with a score of 39. The detailed scores are as under:—

		Score.	Points.	Nett.
1	W G Page	39	scr.	39
2	H G Read	46	−6	40
3	C H S Boggs	41	scr.	41
	G W Talbot	44	−3	41
	F N Nathan	50	−9	41
6	L J Robertson	43	−1	42
	M Reid	42	scr.	42
8	T B Peterkin	46	−3	43
	J M Heyn	50	−7	43
	G W Webster	52	−9	43

The remaining competitors were either over 43 or retired.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had the honour to receive an invitation to the closing entertainment and presentation of prizes at St. Mary's College. Amongst the admirable arrangements noticed by your reporter there was one which he unaccountably omitted to mention, and I am sure no admirer of the institution and of the Reverend Fathers who conduct it will be satisfied until this is rectified. When I arrived at the gate of the compound I found a policeman in charge whose duty it was to separate the guests into two classes, viz., those who came in private carriages and those who came in *ticcas*. The disgusting *ticca* was not allowed to enter the charmed enclosure, and I had the satisfaction of seeing various European ladies and gentlemen compelled to alight at the gate and find their way on foot, while we, in private carriages, were allowed to drive right up to the place of entertainment. This altogether pleasing distinction made by the Reverend Fathers is not, of course, to be mistaken for snobbishness, and I sincerely hope it will be imitated by Government House and other places where guests of all classes are entertained.—Yours, &c.,

GOA FIDALGO.

AN Imperial manifesto published in St. Petersburg, says:—"Inasmuch as we regard this accession to the Imperial House as a token of the blessings vouchsafed to our House and Empire, we notify the joyful event to all our faithful subjects, and join with them in offering fervent prayers to the Almighty that the newly born Princess may grow up in happiness and strength."

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codiactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-4. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Messrs Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yooscof Hajee Esmail.

PIPE SEWER IN KHETWADY.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, the Corporation accorded sanction to a grant of Rs. 630 to meet the cost of extending the pipe sewer already laid in Khetwady Main Road.

IMPROVEMENT OF OPEN SIDE GULLIES AT GIRGAUM.

Mr. Sundernath Khote proposed that the Standing Committee be requested to make suitable provision in the budget estimates for the thorough improvement of the open side gullies in Girgaum. He said that the side gullies in the locality were in a most miserable, foul, and filthy condition, and the nuisance, which was acknowledeged by the late Municipal Commissioner and the executive to be such as ought to be remedied, had now long been allowed to exist. As there was no gradient, these gutters were generally full of mud, filth, and putrid matter, which was injurious to public health. A small sum of Rs. 1,600 would be required to remedy the evil, and he hoped that the Corporation in the interest of the health of the locality would not grudge such a small sum of money.

With the permission of the Corporation, Mr. Sundernath was allowed to make an alteration in the proposition that the amount might be drawn from surplus cash balance.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

LIGHTING OF PRIVATE STREETS.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Corporation were strongly of opinion that private streets should be lighted at Municipal expense. In support of the motion, he said that the question of lighting private streets had been considerably simplified by the opinion of counsel obtained in the matter. There could be no distinction drawn between lighting a public and a private street, inasmuch as all houses were equally taxed. The initial expenditure for lighting the private streets would probably amount to fifteen thousand Rupees, the maintenance charges amounting to about thirty thousand Rupees.

Dr. DeMonte seconded and Mr. Sundernath Khote supported the motion.

Professor Muller opposed the motion on the ground that the Municipality had great many other responsibilities which should be attended to in preference to those which were not strictly within their province. If they lighted private streets at the expense of the rate-payers, they would be next asked to pave and drain those streets, and he (Professor Muller) asked where the Corporation was going to draw the line. They must not encourage the existence of private streets and lanes, which were more or less under the control of those who resided there, and which ought to be brought ultimately within the control of the Municipality.

Dr. N. N. Katrack said that he was in favour of granting the boon to the residents of private streets, provided the Corporation were satisfied that the residents had made out a good case for this being done.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur said that, according to the latest report submitted, there were more than eleven miles of private streets, and he did not think the estimate given by Dr. Viegas would be sufficient for which it was required.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe opposed the motion for the same reasons as those urged by Professor Muller, and also for the reason that it was wrong in principle to do what they had been asked to do by Dr. Viegas. Most of the private lanes and streets were places where the public were allowed to enter on sufferance and could be turned out at the sweet will of the residents, and it was not fair that such streets should be lighted at the expense of the rate-payers of the city.

Mr. Wacha thought that it was a question of finance on the one hand and a question of right on the other, because if they accorded their sanction to light up one such street, how could they possibly decline to grant the same privilege in the case of other streets. He moved as an amendment that the Acting Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation the estimated cost of lighting all the private streets and lanes through the city, including the charges for installation and of annual maintenance.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the amendment and in doing so he observed that the Corporation must be slow to encourage the system of private lanes in Bombay inasmuch as the residents of such lanes often times claimed rights which those residing in public streets were never allowed.

Mr. Ibraim Rahimtulla pointed out that some of these private streets and lanes were very norrow and limited in length, accessible in certain cases only to half-a-dozen houses, and it would not be safe, under the circumstances, for the Corporation to lay down a hard and fast rule stating that all such lanes and streets should be lighted. The best course under the circumstances was to ask the Commissioner which of these lanes he deemed fit for recommendation for lighting.

Mr. Hamilton observed that the lighting of private streets might be held as a pious opinion, and yet it might not be practicable nor advisible. A private street is the property of a private owner over which the public have a right of way. Such streets are already cleaned by the Municipality, and under some circumstances might be lighted also, but generally the lighting would be more ornamental than useful. Private places over which the public have no right of way should not be lighted. If we cleaned private streets and also lighted them, there could be no inducement to make them into public streets, for the owners would not give up their rights if the Municipality did all their work for them. It would not be advisable to ask the Committee to select some private streets to be lighted, for if we did, the people in the street not recommended would agitate and get up monster petitions, and give no end of trouble. The matter should be left in the hands of the executive, who might put up a few lamps, when in their opinion they would be most useful for the public.

Mr. Bomanji Master was in favour of lighting such streets. He said that if they were invited to attend a dinner by people residing in such streets, and if the streets were not properly lighted, they stood in danger of falling on and being bitten by a pariah dog and getting hydrophobia from the effects of the bites. (Laughter.)

The amendment was then put to the vote, and carried by a large majority.

BULLOCKS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. Viegas, according to the notice of motion given by him, moved that a committee be appointed to consider and report on the question of the purchase of bullocks for the Municipality and to advise the Corporation generally on the subject of providing draft animals. He said that a certain firm had been supplying bullocks to the Municipality, and the result of such monopoly was, that prices of bullocks were really raised about fifty per cent., and it was quite possible that they would at no distant date rise a hundred per cent. He proposed that a committee of following gentlemen should be appointed:—Messrs. Cuffe; Rebsch; Vincent; Wacha; Dhakji Kashinath; DeMonte; Chichgar; Ellapa Balaram; Shroff; and Viegas.

Mr. Kur seconded the motion, which was carried.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF GENERAL TAX.

Dr. Viegas proposed "That the Corporation are of opinion that they should have the option of levying the property (general) tax at from 6 to 12 per cent. per annum as may be found sufficient for the service of the year, instead of being bound to fix the tax at from 8 to 12 per cent., irrespective of budget requirements as at present. (2) That the President be requested to communicate this resolution to Government and to request they will be pleased to give effect to it at their earliest convenience by amending the existing Municipal Act." He said that the Corporation were now in a position to equivalence the income with the expenditure, and as they hoped to curtail their expenses incidental to the maintenance of the various departments in the future, the time had come when general tax might be reduced as stated in his motion.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed seconded the resolution.

Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas having spoken against the motion,

Mr Hamilton said: Dr. Viegas was like the man who beats a big drum at a show, and cries out "Walk up here just a-going to begin!" The noise he makes is only to attract the public, but, to enter into the show was unprofitable. The framer of the Act had wisely fixed the limits of the house-tax, and more thought had been spent upon the taxation section than any other sections of the Act. The noise was to distribute the burden of taxation as equally as possible over the rich and the poor. Nothing would be simpler than a poll tax, but it would be manifestly unjust to the poor. The income-tax had been appropriated by the Imperial Government, and therefore the only reasons to get at the poor in some way was by the house-tax. The octrol fell upon the poor. But it was well known that houseowners endeavoured to throw the burden off their shoulders and they were able to throw it upon their tenants in a great measure. Out of twenty-seven lakhs obtained from the house-tax and from the octroi the poor probably paid 17 lakhs, and the rest only 10. To take off two per cent. from the existing tax would be simply making a gift to the rich. Taxes were good or bad according as they were applied. It could not be said that the Municipality was spending its money badly, and if they were spending it on good and proper objects, it would be unwise to reduce the income with which we were doing so much good.

Messrs. Katrak and Wacha strongly opposed the motion on the ground that the time had not come for the taxation to be reduced. If any reduction first deserved the attention of the Corporation, it was in the case of town duties.

Mr. Bomanji Master said that Dr. Viegas perhaps wished to compare the City of Bombay with Goa, where a high official who received a salary of Rs. 200, said that he was in receipt of twenty thousand raes. (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas, amidst renewed laughter, remarked that he was proud to belong to Goa.

The proposition was then put to the vote and lost, only the proposer and seconder of the motion voting in its favour.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

MR. BUDRUDIN TYABJI.

THE following extract of proceedings of the London Indian Society is sent to us for publication:—Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, barrister-at-law, moved the following resolution on the 16th November, 1895, at a general meeting of the London Indian Society, consisting of gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and hailing from all parts of India: "That this Society unanimously resolves and authorises its president, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, with such members from the Society as he may choose for forming a committee for the purpose, to draw up a suitable congratulatory address to be forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, barrister-at-law, as an expression of gratification on his being confirmed as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay." In asking for its adoption, Mr. Ghaswalla, in an eloquent speech, dwelt upon the various excellent qualities of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji. The mover of the resolution eulogised the new Judge's dignified position as a just and honest thinking man, and particularly emphasied the great service, rendered by him towards bringing about good fellow-feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Mr. Ghaswalla also spoke in very good terms of Mr. Justice Tyabji as a leader of the Native Bar, and wished many others would follow in his footsteps to gain the deserving admiration of the Rulers and the Ruled as he had done, and which was manifest from the clear tone of all the newspapers without distinction at the time when the appointment was made. In conclusion the appointment which her Majesty had made on the recommendation of Lord Sandhurst was praised. The resolution was seconded in a few choice words by Mr. J. R. Kaderboy, B.A. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The following members formed the committee for drawing up the address:—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Manmohan Ghose (barrister-at-law), Mr. H. A. Ghaswalla (barrister-at-law), Mr. M. A. Ghani, B.A., and Mr. J. R. Kaderboy B.A. (honorary secretary).

The London Indian Society also sent the following address, to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji:—

Sir,—We, the president and the members of the London Indian Society, consisting of Indian gentlemen now residing in the United Kingdom, beg to approach you with this address expressive of the great gratification with which we have learnt of your appointment, by her Majesty the Queen-Empress, as Judge of the High Court of Bombay. (2) It is a matter of special gratification for us to feel that her Majesty's choice should have fallen, not only upon an Indian gentleman, but one so well qualified by his learning and experience at the Bar, and above all by his generous sympathies with all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India, and one who has done so much to help the cause of administrative reform in that country as yourself. (3) We note with peculiar satisfaction that, by reason of your breadth of views on all questions affecting the progress of India, your appointment has been received with acclamation, not only by the Mahomedan subjects of her Majesty in India, but by all classes of persons who do not belong to the community of which you are so distinguished a representative. And (4) We beg to conclude with the expression of our hope that you may long continue to discharge the responsible and onerous duties of your office, with credit to yourself and satisfaction to all the subjects of her Majesty in the Bombay Presidency.

DADABHAI NAOROJI, President.

JAFFER RAHIMTULA KADERBHOY, Secretary.

84, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W., London, 16th November, 1895.

CRICKET AT WADHWAN.

A CRICKET match was played at Wadhwan Camp on the 18th and 19th ultimo between the Kathiawar (Rajkot) High School and the Talukdari Girasia School Cricket Elevens, and resulted in a win for the latter by 7 wickets. The following is the score:—

K. H. S. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bhavan, b Strip	0	b Ranabhai	0
Prabhashankar, b Strip	2	b Ranabhai	1
Harikrashna, b Ranabhai	2	st Laxmishanker, b Strip	6
Vajesingbji, c and b, Strip	67	c Anopsingh, b Ranabhai	12
Revashanker, b Ranabhai	0	st Laxmishanker, b Strip	3
Chhelshanker, c Strip, b Ranabhai	2	run out	7
Hirjibhai, b Ranabhai	0	c Anopsingh, b Ranabhai	1
Mavji, c and b Strip	0	st Laxmishanker, b Strip	17
Keshavlal, b Ranabhai	17	hit wicket	11
Kekhushroo, b Strip	0	not out	3
Ratilal, not out	10	b Strip	7
Extras	10	Extras	2
Total	110	Total	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
Strip	55	1	35	5	85	4	30	4
Ranabhai	105	8	45	5	75	3	24	4
Sayana	25	0	12	0	30	4	7	0
Akhubha	20	2	4	0				
Nag Khavad	10	1	1	0	25	1	10	0

T. G. S. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Narsingh, b Harikrashna	2	b Mavji	23
Umedsingh, b Mavji	4	b Harikrashna	22
Strip, run out	8	b Chhelshanker	13
Nag Khavad, run out	5	not out	55
Mota Khavad, b Mavji	3	not out	0
Akhubha, b Harikrashna	4	did not bat	
Laxmishanker c and b Mavji	1		
Sayana, run out	14		
Anopsingh, b Mavji	9		
Ranabhai, not out	2		
Khodubha, c Vajesingh, b Harikrashna	0		
Extras	7	Extras	12
Total	59	Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
Mavji	89	2	25	4	130	10	39	1
Harikrashna	80	5	27	3	95	7	26	1
Chhelshankor					120	12	25	1
Vajesingh					45	2	18	0
Ratilal					5	0	5	0

CRICKET AT ADEN.

THIS impromptu fixture was played on the 29th November, and in spite of the very hot sun the half a day's sport was fully enjoyed. The Sutlej having won the toss decided to venture first and in less than an hour, they were all disposed of for 30 runs. The Telegraphers commenced their innings at 3-15 p.m., and made a good stand against the bowling of Row and Hanson, six of their members contributing double figures to the score. Bishop played exceedingly well, making a series of boundaries, but unfortunately the sandy field would not permit of him having more than 3 for a hit. The fielding of the Sutlej are no doubt in want of practice. The following are the scores:—

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C L

Hanley, l-b-w, b Hanson	6
Anderson, b Row	11
Maynard, c Row, b Hanson	0
Harrison, b Hanson	2
Musters, b Row	7
Bishop, c and b Row	17
Marsden, b Barrel	12
O'Brien, c Barrel, b Row	13
Smith, b Row	16
Sedgwick, not out	3
Douthwait, b Barrel	15
Extras	14
Total	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	W	M
Row	90	42	5	6
*Hanson	60	35	3	2
Edmonds	20	9	0	1
Barrel	50	12	2	0
Strip	40	18	0	0

* Hansom bowled one wide.

P. AND O. S. S. SUTLEJ.

Edmonds, run out	0
Row, b Hanley	9
Shepherd, c Sedgwick, b Hanley	3
Barrel, b Henley	6
Forbes, b Hanley	0
White, b Sedgwick	7
Hanson, b Sedgwick	3
Miller, c and b Sedgwick	0
Saggit, b Hanley	0
Stewart, not out	0
Strip, b Sedgwick	0
Extras	2
Total	30

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	W	M
* Hanley	40	12	6	1
Sedgwick	39	18	4	1

* Hanley bowled one wide.

"DONT BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12 of MADON, SONS and Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. W. HEYLAND, acting District Superintendent of Police in the Bijapur District, on relief by Mr. A. R. Maidment is to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Poona District.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. M. SALAMAN, M. D., Superintendent of the Central Prison, Yeraoda, is allowed furlough for seven months. His place will be taken by Surgeon-Captain J. Jackson, M. B., while Surgeon-Captain S. H. Burnett, M.B., 26th Bombay Infantry, will act as Superintendent of the Central Prison, Hyderabad.

MR. S. M. EDWARDS, appointed a member of her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 2nd December, 1895, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

ACCORDING to frontier reports published by the Lahore paper the Amir of Afghanistan persists in his intention to attack Kafiristan; and General Gholam Haidar, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, is still at Barikote preparing for the expedition. Abdur Rahman would be better advised to spend his energies on something more profitable than the attempted conquest of the Kafir highlands, but in any case the business is not one in which the Government of India are called upon to interfere, so long as the Amir's acts or their consequences do not affect British territory. On the other hand, it seems that Umra Khan, the fugitive chieftain of Jandol, has offered his services as second-in-command of the proposed expedition, and according to the Kabul newswriters "the Amir expressed great pleasure at such an offer," though he deferred a definite decision. Now had things been managed as they might have been, Umra Khan might by this time have been raising Imperial Service Troops instead of applying for a command in the Afghan Army: but this is an old story. As matters stand, though no reasonable objection can be taken to the Amir's action in offering an asylum to Umra Khan in Kabul, the Government of India's acquiescence in this arrangement can scarcely be expected to be other than conditional, and one of the understood conditions would naturally be that the late Chief of Jandol should not be put in a position where he might cause disquiet by exciting vague apprehensions in quarters where the Government of India felt compelled to destroy his authority. In other words, if the Amir wishes to employ Umra Khan in a military capacity, he will be well advised to find scope for him elsewhere than in the direction of Kafiristan.

As we recently announced, Raipur and Kamptee are to be garrisoned by Madras Infantry regiments, the Bombay battalions there moving to Jubbulpore and Saugor. It is to be hoped that under the scheme of redistribution which is now believed to be under consideration, the Government of India will arrive at the conclusion that one Native Infantry regiment will be sufficient for Raipur and Kamptee, a wing being stationed at each place. Kamptee-cum-Sitabuldi could certainly spare four companies, for a whole British regiment is quartered there—not to mention a field-battery which ought to have been moved away long ago. The native battalion at Raipur has to provide a wing for Sambalpur, but since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the necessity for keeping 900 sepoys in these districts has passed away. The country has been free from disturbances for many years, and the hill-tribes are so wretchedly armed that any rising among them could not give cause for anxiety. Sambalpur should be entrusted to military police alone, a small body of these armed with Snider smooth-bores being quite sufficient to keep order. The town is now connected with the main line railway by a short branch and is thus easily accessible. Considering that in Bengal it is not thought necessary to keep any troops in the Santhal Parganas, where more than one rising has occurred in past years, we fail to see why a wing of a regiment should be required in the Sambalpur District. The frittering away of military strength by garrisoning places which have no strategical or political importance is a great mistake, for with railway communication from end to end of India concentration and not dispersal should be the motto of the military authorities. The demands made upon the Punjab and Bengal Commands for troops along the North-West frontier must be met; and this, as we have so often urged, can best be done by sweeping away a number of obsolete cantonments inland

IN Burma last year the final demand under the Income Tax Act was Rs. 531,288, as compared with Rs. 5,19,826 in 1893-94. Of this sum Rs. 5,27,914 was actually collected, but a considerable amount of coercion had to be applied in several districts.

SURGEON-MAJOR RANKING, Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Pasteur Association, writes to the Calcutta papers an urgent appeal for subscriptions in aid of the establishment of the proposed Institute. In the Punjab, where the objects of of the movement have been approved and pressed on public attention from the outset, the result of Surgeon-Major Ranking's appeal to the philanthropy of Bengal in so worthy a cause will be watched with sympathetic interest. Surgeon-Major John Smyth, by the way, succeeds Surgeon-Captain C. L. Williams, (who goes on leave) as Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Association.

SIR SALTER PYNE arrived at Peshawar on Friday evening, having left Kabul on Tuesday. He reports all well, and the Amir's health especially good. Sir Salter remains in Peshawar a few days to allow his baggage to reach him, and then proceeds first to Calcutta and afterwards on short leave to England, where he is to make large purchases of machinery for the further development of the Kabul workshops. He probably leaves India by the first mail steamer in January. Sir Salter Pyne, whose mechanical talent takes in everything from the production of a cake of soap to that of a breechloader, is to give his particular attention while at home this time to electricity, which the Amir is curious about both as a power and a means of lighting.

ACTING on a representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court have decided that in future Special Jurors will be required to attend at 10 A. M. on the first day of each Sessions only. On the second and any subsequent day of Sessions on which Special Jurors' attendance may be required they will attend from 11 A. M. till such time as the sitting Judge shall direct.

A MEETING of some of the principal residents of Benares was held in the house of Babu Permoda Das Mitra last week to consider the desirability of establishing an institution for giving medical aid to sick and helpless Sadhus. Pandit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna presided. Babu Saroda Prosad Bhattacharya read a paper containing a narrative of the events which gave rise to the idea of forming such an institution and it was thereafter agreed that the institution be established with the name "Sadhu Chikilsalaya." It was next resolved to raise funds by subscription only, to enable the institution for the present, to give medical aid to the few Sadhus in the town who may be really in need of it, and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the resolution.

THE Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure of India sat again on the 15th Nov. Sir Auckland Colvin, formerly financial member of the Council of the Governor-General, attended and gave evidence with respect to the financial machinery of the Indian Government. At the close of the meeting the Commission adjourned till February.

A HOME paper understands that the decision to amalgamate the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Medical Departments will not be carried out at once. Those who are already in the Service, and even the probationers now at Netley, will continue to be borne on the old Presidency Lists; but all who may subsequently enter will be posted to the Indian Medical Department, and will be liable to be sent to any station in India. There have been various rumours afloat as to the permanent division of the Service in two branches, Military and Civil; but we cannot find that any scheme of that nature is under consideration at the India Office.

A MARRIAGE will shortly take place between Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, and Col. Sir John Ardagh, K.C.I.E., C.B.

MR. STAPLETON C. HOGG, who entered the Home Service of the Government of India in 1861, has been appointed Assistant Secretary in the Financial Department of the India Office, in place of Mr. Richard Dickinson, retired.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK, Governor of Ceylon, with Lady Havelock, arrived at Plymouth on Nov. 18, in the P. and O. steamer Masilia from Colombo. Sir Arthur relinquishes his appointment in January next, when he will be succeeded by Sir J. West Ridgeway. Meanwhile, the duties are being discharged by Sir E. Noel Walker.

MR. MOOLRAJ SUJANSING BHAGWANANI, B.A., &c., son of the late Prime Minister of Khairpur, Sindh, has just been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. Mr. Moolraj is the first graduate scholar, and barrister from Khairpur, and it was at the special desire of his Highness the late Ameer that he came to England to qualify himself for the Bar in the interests of the State Service to which he belongs. As the founder of the London Hindu Association, Mr. Moolraj has won for himself the interest and sympathies of several people of note in this country, some of whom intend to honour him with a complimentary banquet before he returns to the Punjab, as a sincerely convinced friend of our rule in India.

THE *Tropical Agriculturist* states that Mr. Hooper has been successful in making some solid camphor from trees grown on the Nilgiris. It was supposed that the leaves of the camphor tree yielded only a liquid oil. This is rather an important discovery as this tree grows nearly all over India, and the price of Chinese camphor has risen considerably on account of the late war.

THE *Financial Times* (November 18), says:—While the Lancashire cotton trade continues in an unsatisfactory state, the export of machinery grows apace. Fifty years ago a Parliamentary paper estimated that in eleven towns of Lancashire there were 115 mechanical establishments, with an aggregate capital of £1,500,000, and to-day we could put our finger upon a few houses each of which individually employs as much. In 1840 the entire export trade of Great Britain in machinery and millgearing was declared of the value of £593,000; to-day, this would be considered a small output for one important firm. It must, however, not be forgotten that by an act (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 52) there was absolute prohibition against the export of any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil or instrument used in or proper for the preparing, working, pressing or finishing of the woollen, cotton, linen or silk manufacture of this country; but, in common with many other acts, a coach-and-four was soon run through this, for the manufacturers quickly erected works abroad, inflicting enormous loss upon the labour market of this country.

A *Times*' telegrams from Cape town, published on Nov. 18, announced that Dr. Reitz had resigned the presidency of the Orange Free State on account of the state of his health. For a long time past Dr. Reitz has suffered much from illness. A recent trip to Europe apparently did him no good, and since his return there has been no improvement in his condition. Dr. Reittz was one of the first and is generally regarded as one of the best of Afrikanders. A patriotic Free Stater, he had long recognised and declared with courage that only by unity and under British protection could South Africa work out its destiny.

THE commemoration observed by Westminster School every other year took place on Nov. 18, when there was a Latin service in Westminster Abbey, Commendatio Benefactorum. Afterwards a numerous company adjourned to the great schoolroom, where, to mark the Busby Bicentenary, the head-master presented a bust of Richard Busby (one of the famous of head-masters of the school) to the Dean and the governing body. The Dean having acknowledged the gift, a Latin speech was delivered by the captain of the school in honour of Busby. An interesting collection of objects illustrating Busby's career was on view.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire and Sir John Gorst, received, on Nov. 20, at the Foreign Office an important deputation from the Church of England, who presented a memorial on the position of Voluntary Schools. The Archbishop of Canturbury introduced the deputation, and the Bishop of London, the Earl of Jersey, and Sir E. Clarke also spoke. The Duke of Devonshire having spoken "from a departmental point of view" on some of the measures suggested in the memorial, Lord Salisbury replied to the deputation. He said he felt very strongly the claims of the Voluntary Schools, as did the whole party now in a majority in the House of Commons, and he assured his hearers that the Government would endeavour to secure the best and most efficient means possible in order to remedy the grievances referred to.

THE Tsar having received from Col. Welby, M.P., of the Scots Greys, of which regiment his Majesty is Honorary Colonel-in-Chief, the following telegram: "All ranks of your Majesty's Regiment, the Royal Scots Greys, tender respectful congratulations on the birth of a Princess, hoping long life and happiness for your Majesties and the Princess," has replied in these terms: "Tsarskoe Selo.—My warmest thanks to all ranks of the gallant Scots Greys for their kind greeting and good wishes.—Nicholas."

AN international conference on gambling in wheat was advocated by Mr. Jasper More, M.P., in a letter he wrote last August to the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury replied last month that the subject had frequently been considered by Government departments, but that it was very difficult to distinguish between genuine and fictitious commercial transactions, and that the Government did not feel able to convoke such a conference as was suggested.

THE French have a talent as well as a taste for monuments, and it is, therefore, not surprising to learn that the town of Lyons is about to do honour to Philis de Latour du Pin de la Charce, who certainly better deserves a statue than some women and many men to whom this compliment has been paid. She was the daughter of the Marquis de la Charce, who belonged to a famous family, and was Lieutenant-general in the army of the much-belauded Louis XIV. In the course of the prolonged struggles, in which the fortunes of war varied from time to time, France was unexpectedly invaded. This was in 1692, when Victor Amadeus and Prince Eugene ravaged Dauphiny, burning and pillaging wherever they came, and repeating there the horrors which the French had committed in the Palatinate. Under the pretence of avenging those wrongs, the invaders were guilty of the most barbarous outrages. Eugene was greatly pleased at this success, as it realised his threat that he would not re-enter France save with a sword in his hand. The King had banished his mother, and in return he had driven from house and home some thousands of the King's subjects. It was in making a stand against this marauding force (says the *Manchester Guardian*) that Philis de la Charce showed her heroism. She armed the peasants in an improvised fashion, and, placing herself at their head, managed to repel the invaders in the neighbourhood of Lyons. Her efforts were aided by an unexpected incident. The Duke of Savoy fell ill of the small-pox, and the expedition was abandoned. The grateful King bestowed the same pension upon the heroic lady as he would have given to a military officer who rendered like service to the State. As a further honour, her sword, her pistols, and her banner were placed in the treasury of Saint-Denis. The Amazonian prowess of Mlle. de la Charce was not incompatible with a love of literature and even an agreeable taste for verse-making. She died at Lyons in 1703, not without some longing glances towards that Paris which has so strong a fascination for all French men and women of talent. Madame Deshouilieres, however, warned her against the dangers of the capital, and assured her, probably with truth, that "the bears and serpents" of her "sombre retreats" were less to be feared than the people she would encounter in Court. So Philis de la Charce dwelt among her own people, and they still cherish the memory of her courage and patriotism.

THE EX-SULTAN MURAD.

THE fate of Sultan Murad V., the brother of "that wretched Sultan who now reigns in his place, has for years been one of the unexplored mysteries of Constantinople. What the world knows, or supposes, is that after a few months of power he was suddenly deposed by the men who had forced him to the throne on the plea that his reason had failed; that he was put into seclusion, and there either died or became completely insane. In a volume just published from the pen of Djemaleddin Bey, "Sultan Murad," By Djemaleddin Bey. (London: Kegan Paul. 1895.) who was intimately associated with the rise of Murad, and an eye-witness of his deposition, we have what purports to be a full and true history of this Turkish dynastic mystery. It is here asserted that Murad is not only alive but perfectly sane, though kept a close prisoner by his brother in the pavilion of Malta Kiosk in the middle of Yildiz Park. It follows, if this statement is true, that Abdul Hamid is a usurper, and that Murad ought now to be Sultan. The writer refrains from suggesting that Murad should be restored, but he is apparently of opinion that he would make as near an approach to a reforming Sultan as is possible under the circumstances.

The story of Murad's rise and fall is told in a highly dramatic style—perhaps a little too dramatic, if it is intended to impress the Western reader with its absolute accuracy. It opens with the last days of Abdul Aziz, of whose ferocity, under the influence of his even more ferocious mother, the writer gives a most sensational account. Scenes in the palace between the Sultan and his mother, of which no one could have been eye-witness, are described with great spirit, but necessarily, as we suppose, from imagination. Murad, who was the nephew of Abdul Aziz, was always suspected of being a reformer in sympathies, half a "Giaour" in character, and generally a dangerous person. As a matter of fact, he seems to have been an amiable lad with many good sympathies and aspirations, but weakened even then by an unfortunate tendency to drink. The mother of Abdul Aziz wanted him put out of the way, and repeatedly pressed her son either to force him to adjure the succession, or, failing that, to have him assassinated. To this point, however, Abdul Aziz could never quite shrew up his courage. He was superstitious, and the astrologers invariably replied that the stars were unfavourable. In the end he was suddenly deposed through an insurrection, organised by his own Minister of War, Hussein Avni, who, with the aid of Midhat Pasha, hurried Murad to the palace and forced him to become Sultan. The ex-Sultan shortly afterwards committed suicide in the palace where he was confined, cutting open his veins, as all the world remembers, with a pair of scissors. But Murad quickly found himself, according to this account, at the mercy of the ruffian Hussein Avni, and the other Ministers, Midhat included, who intended that they should be the real rulers under the nominal Sultanate of this weak young man. Murad himself, meanwhile, was distracted at his own powerlessness, and filled with remorse at the suicide of his uncle, whom he imagined to have been murdered by his Ministers. The next step in the tragedy was that Hussein Avni and Rachid, two of these Ministers, were assassinated by a Circassian in vengeance for this supposed murder. The other chief Minister, Midhat, hitherto supposed to be the chief of the reforming party and the special friend of Murad, now found himself in a very difficult place with the young Sultan. He also was suspected of having had a hand in the murder of Abdul Aziz, and if Murad continued to reign he would have been banished, or suffered worse than banishment, in consequence of the Prince's Quixotic remorse. Midhat, therefore, sought to save himself in true Oriental manner by deposing his master. Murad by this time was exceedingly week and ill, and the writer alleges that a quack was set to attend on thim, whose business it was practically to aggravate the supposed symptoms of insanity, and not to check his facilities for drinking. An eminent specialist from Vienna was brought in, and reported the disease perfectly curable, but his report was stifled and the quack retained. It was officially announced that the Sultan was mad, his deposition was carried out swiftly and quickly, and his half-brother, Abdul Hamid, took his place. The people sullenly acquiesced though the disappointment of the reforming party, who had hoped everything of Murad, was bitter. Murad, according to this writer, was never mad; he quickly recovered from his illness, and is now perfectly sane in his prison at Yildiz, though Abdul Hamid takes super human precautions to prevent him from holding communications with the outside world.

We will not dispute the truth of all this, but the picture of Murad here given—that of a weak, amiable visionary, highly musical, and rather drunken man—does not impress us with his suitability to ride the whirlwind at Constantinople. Nevertheless, if it be that he is still alive and sane, we hope that the upheaval, when it comes, will bring his release.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S GIFT TO THE CZAR.

THE "North German Gazette" publishes a full account of the allegorical picture lately designed by the Emperor William for presentation to the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; and the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post" adds to the gaiety of nations by quoting the article copiously. The picture was executed by Professor Knackfuss, of Cassel, in accordance with directions given by the Emperor to the painter during his Majesty's autumn sojourn at Wilhelmshohe, and was sent the Russian Emperor by a special mission entrusted to Major von Moltke, Imperial Aide-de-Camp. It has now been reproduced for sale in the form of a photogravure by Professor Rose with the Emperor's approval, and the "North German Gazette," says that "the widest circles of the population should make a point of purchasing and circulating it. For every house and for every room it will be a significant and noble ornament."

"ADDRESSED TO THE SIMPLEST SPECTATOR."

The object of the Imperial designer, who has already more than once lent his pencil to the furtherance of works of charity, such as the relief of sufferers from earthquakes in Italy, come at the bazaar for whose behoof the Emperor's picture of a torpedo-boat fight was lately exposed for sale, was in this case political. As the "North German Gazette" says:—"He felt constrained to utter a cry of warning to the civilised peoples of Europe—a cry so clear and impressive that even the most casual observer, the simplest spectator, cannot miss its meaning." Under the design for the picture the Emperor wrote, "Nations of Europe, defend your holiest possessions.

HOW THE GREAT (AND LITTLE) POWERS ARE "IMAGED."

The description of the work is given verbatim from the "North German Gazette":—"On a plateau of rock bathed in light radiating from the Cross—that symbol in which alone Christians win their victories—stand allegorical figures of the civilised nations. In the foreground is France shading her eyes with her left hand. She cannot yet altogether believe in the proximity of danger: but Germany, armed with shield and sword, follows with attentive eye the approach of calamity. Russia, a beautiful woman with a wealth of hair, leans her arm, as if in close friendship on the shoulder of her martial companion. Beside this group Austria stands in resolute pose. She extends her right hand in an attitude of invitation, as if to win the co-operation of still somewhat reluctant England in the common task. Italy stands between these two Powers, and, like Germany eagerly gazes on the calamity which menaces them. The rearguard of this group of noble female figures is formed by two young girls with ringlets of curling hair. They image the smaller civilised States. They, too, carry spears. In front of this martial group of many figures stands unnailed the winged Archangel Michael, holding in his right hand a flaming sword. His countenance is turned towards the female group, his features reflect grave energy, and his outstretched left hand, which points to the approaching horror, also emphasises the invitation to prepare for the sacred conflict."

"IN THE FOREGROUND THE CASTLE OF HOHENZOLLERN."

"At the foot of the rocky plateau stands the vast plain of civilised Europe. A majestic stream gushes across it. Lines of mountains bound the horizon, and in the valley cities are discerned in the midst of which tower churches of various creeds. In the foreground is the Castle of Hohezollern. But over these peaceful landscapes clouds of calamity are rolling up. Dark pitchy vapours obscure the sky. The path trodden by Asiatic hordes in their onward career is marked by a sea of flames proceeding from a burning city. Dense clouds of smoke twisting into the form of hellish, distorted faces ascend from the configuration. The threatening danger in the form of Budda is enthroned in this sombre framework. A Chinese dragon, which at the same time represents the demon of Destruction, carries this heathen idol. In an awful onset the powers of darkness draw nearer to the banks of the protecting stream. Only a little while, and that stream is no longer a barrier." The critic of the "North German Gazette" concludes:—"The whole picture urgently appeals to the spectator, telling him that it is the duty of every thinking man to combat such a horrible danger which menaces all religion, civilisation, morality, and well-being with all his energy and with every weapon at his command. Only then can peace abroad as well as at home be preserved.

PAY YOUR MONEY AND TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

I have given—concludes the correspondent, with befitting gravity—a close translation of the words of the critic of the "North German Gazette." But were it not that the "Gazette" has claims to be semi-official one might feel inclined to interpret the Imperial allegory conveyed by what in some respects will be admitted to be a most marvellous production of the nineteenth century, as referring not to Chinese hordes, or to the benevolent Buddha, but to the dangers of Social Democracy. Those who purchase the picture, which costs 6s. on white paper and 9s. on Chinese paper, will doubtless take their choice of interpretations, and it is to be hoped that they will derive equal edification from either.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE SULTAN.

A "PROFOUND IMPROPRIETY."

LORD SALISBURY, speaking at a great meeting held in the Dome, Brighton, on Nov. 19, in connection with the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations, said:—

Before I touch on matters of more immediate domestic interest, allow me to say a word in answer to a very distinguished and distant correspondent, if I may term him so, who has requested me to make a statement in a speech in this country. You will wonder who my correspondent is. It is no less a person than the Sultan of Turkey. (Laughter and cheers.) I feel all the profound impropriety of thrusting diplomatic details upon your attention, and I hope you will believe that nothing whould have induced me to have produced on this occasion the august message which I shall read except the distinct commands of the person from whom it proceeded. At a recent dinner at the Guildhall, at which I had to make some remarks—(cheers)—I expressed the opinion that I had little confidence that the promised reforms in Turkey would be executed. His Majesty is pleased to send me a message to say that this statement has pained him very much, as the carrying out of the reforms is a matter decided upon by him, and, further, he is desirous of executing them as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.) He goes on:—"I have already repeatedly told my ministers so. The only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubt upon my good intentions must be the intrigues of certain persons here, or else false statements have been made to cause such opinion." The message of His Majesty then goes on, after some intermediate observations:—"I repeat I will execute reforms. I will take the paper containing them, place it before me, and see myself that every article is put in force. This is my earnest determination, and I give him my word of honour. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and desire that his lordship, having confidence in these declarations, will make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and for my country. I shall await the result of this message with the greatest anxiety." (Cheers, and a voice, "Three cheers for Lord Salisbury.") I hope that these last words will acquit me, in your eyes and in the eyes of others, of any impropriety in what I acknowledge to be a very unprecedented course, of reading a communication of that kind at a public meeting. I cannot abstain from doing so without discourtesy to the distinguished potentate from whom it issues, but, of course, it would not be seemly of me to comment upon those words. Continuing, Lord Salisbury said that, while this country formed a part of the concert of Europe, she could not dispose the decision of all the European Powers; but he did not wish to intimate that the slightest shade of disagreement had arisen among the Powers. Referring to the illness of Rustem Pasha, Lord Salisbury said:—

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my deep regret that the Turkish Ambassador, Rustem Pasha, is in a condition of illness from which it is feared he will not recover. He has been a most valuable intermediary between the Ottoman Government and the Government of the Queen. But his distinction did not begin there, nor is that the principal matter which has given him a name among the statesmen of Europe. He is the man who, having confided to him a district—the district of Lebanon—torn by dissensions of race and of creed, yet knew how by a combination of firmness, justice, and conciliation to bring peace to that distracted country, and to induce those who had never lived except at war with each other, henceforth to live at peace and follow their industries together. At this moment, when, it may be, he is lying upon his last couch, I cannot help feeling that if men like him had had the charge of the district where all these horrors have occurred the conscience of Europe would never have been tried, and the sympathies of Europe would never have been racked, by all these tales of suffering and terror. If there were men round the Sultan like Rustem Pasha the problem would not be solved by the external action of advising Powers—a clumsy device at the best; it would be solved by the natural operation and working of the councils of an enlightened monarchy working through efficient and competent instruments. I do not see the men who are to represent Rustem Pasha. I cannot here enter into the question why there are no such men now. Five-and-twenty years ago there were several such men. Lord Salisbury went on to point out the great revival and development of Conservative feeling in [illegible] faithfully reflected in the decay of [illegible] of Lords. He denied that [illegible] really in common between [illegible] ty years ago, and those who [illegible] to themselves to-day. After brief [illegible] sh question and to Church disesta[illegible] Salisbury passed to the domestic [illegible] Government. He had no bills to [illegible] nce to them, but the first things to [illegible] tion was the naval defence of the country, [illegible] for some time to come the Admiralty would be an importunate claimant at the doors of the Treasury. In regard to agricultural distress, he hoped that a sincere effort would be made by the Government to mitigate it. The case of the voluntary schools and relious education must also be considered; but on all these and other social problems legislation must be careful and tentative, and one interest must not be robbed to befit another.

WAR OFFICE REFORM SCHEME.

AN Order in Council has been issued defining the duties of the principal officers who may be charged, under the Secretary of State for War, with the administration of the departments of the Army and revoking the order of Feb. 21, 1888.

The new Order consigns the administration to six great officers—the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector General of fortifications, the Inspector-General of Ordinance, and the Financial Secretary. The Commander-in-Chief is to exercise general command over the forces at home and abroad; to issue Army orders, to be the principal adviser of the Secretary of State on all military questions; to have general supervision of the military departments of the War Office; to control the distribution and mobilization of the Army; to prepare schemes of offensive and defensive operations; to collect information; and to recommend officers for promotion, appointments, and honours or rewards. To the Adjutant-General is committed the care of discipline, military education, and training; and training; and the control of patterns, returns, statistics, and enlistments. The Quartermaster-General has control of every thing relating to the supply of food, forage, fuel, light, quarters, transport, and remounts; to the distribution of stores and equipments, sanitary questions, and the administration of the Army Service Corps. The Inspector-General of Fortifications has general control of all forts, buildings, millitary railways and telegraphs, and cognate matters. Warlike stores and everything belonging to their supply and inspection are in the hands of the Inspector-General of Ordance. Each of the four last-named officials is to submit proposals for the annual estimates for his department. The duties of the Financial Secretary are practically those of an auditor, though he is also charged with nhe control of the manufacturing departments of the Army, including the clothing department, and (presumably) the ordance factories.

A supplementary memorandum issued with the Order in Council supplies details of the minor subdivisions of War Office work together with details of office procedure:—

The Secretary of State exercises administrative control over all Army Services, and the heads of all principal departments, both Military and Civil, are resonsable to him for the discharge of the duties assigned to them. He is assisted by the Under Secretaries of State. A War Office Consultative Council, presided over by the Secretary of State, will meet when required for the discussion of such subjects as may be referred to it by the Secretary of State. The Council will consist of the Under Secretaries of state, the Financial Secretary, the military heads of the principal Military Departments, and of such other officers as may, on special occasions, be summond to attend its meetings.

Of the details of office procedure the following are most noteworthy:—

The head of each principal military department will be responsible for questions belonging to his department, and for submitting them (when higher authority is necessary) to the Secretary of State in a complete form, showing fully all the considerations involved.

When the question affects more than one of the military departments, the head of the department dealing with it will refer the papers to the other department, or departments, concerned in order that the question may be considered in all its bearings before submission to the Secretary of state.

All important questions will be referred to the Commander-in-Chief before submission to the Secretary of State. Questions which do not require the Secretary of State's decision, but which affect more than one of the military departments, will be referred to the Commander-in-Chief for decision.

The principal military departments have power to authorize, without previous reference to the Financial Department, all expenditure covered by regulation and provided for in the subheads of the Estimates. All papers authorizing charges in Army accounts will be maked to the Financial Department for notation by the auditors.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

LANCASHIRE AND THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Conservative Working Men's Federation was held, on Nov. 16, at the Conservative Club, Cross-street, Manchester, for the purpose of arranging for united action "in urging upon the Government the necessity of endeavouring totally to repeal the Indian cotton duties." Mr. H. Seton-Karr, chairman of the Federation, presided, and among those present were Mr. Geo. Whiteley, M.P., Col. J. J. Mellor, M.P., Mr. Herbert Whiteley, M.P., Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., Mr. G. Kemp, M.P., Mr. B. Melville, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Fielden, M.P.

The Marquis of Lorne, in a letter of apology for absence, wrote:—

You will remember that Lord Kimberley said that he would look with horror on the imposition of import duties. He and others have been since persuaded that an excise duty might be made a preventive for import duties assuming the effect of protective duties in favour of Indian production. We have hardly had time to test this belief. Our own opinion has been that excise duties would not prevent the import duties becoming practically a bounty in favour of Bombay mills—namely, protection to Bombay against Manchester and Lancashire. It must be observed in regard to this that protection would not be unpopular in India, and that in allowing the Indian Government to have import duties, which that Government proposed to have without excise duties, the Imperial Government made a surrender of principle, bargaining only for an alleviation of the severity of the infliction by insisting on the excise duties. The British Government still avowed itself an opponent of protection, thereby acknowledging that the Imperial Government must be the ultimate judge in regulating for the good of the whole Empire Indian finance. Until the reply of the Indian Government to the last representations of the Lancashire trade and to the last expression of the British Government's views is received and published we may wait; but it is not, in our opinion, likely that excise duties can ever be proved to cancel the protective character of the import duties. We should in the meantime collect facts as to the increase of mills in Bombay established there since the import duties were allowed. Any such increase would go far to prove our case. Should our case be proved, we should press again for the withdrawal of the import duties, both the late and present Government having acknowledged that Imperial decisions must rule. We should, however, I think, make it clear that we desire to help India in her financial difficulties. This should be done, not by giving Bombay a bounty against Lancashire, but by paying from Imperial funds some of the military outlay India has made in the Chitral campaign. We guarantee Indian railroads. Why not help India further on these lines, or by direct assumption of some of her naval and military expenditure? This would fall on all British taxpayers, and not, as the import duties do, on one trade and one part of the country only. There is no fear that any Viceroy could ever burden on his own responsibility the British Treasury. The telegraph has long since changed the position of the Viceroy, and he and his Government are as much under the control of the Cabinet as in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. T. Garnett, President of the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association, wrote:—

There are two points which I would commend to the consideration of the Convention: first, that the Conservative and Unionist members of Parliament for constituencies interested in the cotton trade should impress upon Her Majesty's Government the great importance of the question; and, second, that the Secretary of State for India should be respectfully requested to press the Indian Government for a reply to the statement on behalf of the cotton trade of this country which has been submitted to it.

Mr. G. Whiteley, M.P., in moving the following resolution—

"That this meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Working Men's Federation, representatives of the textile industries of Lancashire, and others, whilst expressing regret that the Indian inport duties on cotton goods were imposed without first taking into consultation the accredited representatives of the cotton trade of Lancashire, respectfully represents to Lord Salisbury's Administration the urgent necessity of such a readjustment of the Indian excise duties as will deprive the import duties of their present protective character, and this meeting presses upon the Government the necessity of entirely abolishing the duties so soon as the financial position of India will permit"—said that apart from the Lancashire members, the House of Commons was almost entirely hostile to the abolition of the duties, and he would suggest the issue of a leaflet setting forth their case to all members. They were confronted with the statement that, while pressing for the exemption of their trade from import duties, they said nothing about other trades against which such duties were levied; but theirs was the only trade in which duties were levied that had to meet competition in India. During the last fifteen years the increase of spindles and looms in India had been 270 per cent., the increase in the number of hands employed in spinning 300 per cent., and the increase of cotton consumed 425 per cent. while thirteen mills were at present in course of construction in India. Against that they had to put the fact that there were now 5000 cotton operatives out of work in and around Oldham alone.

Col. Mellor, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. B. V. Melville, M. P., and Mr. George Kemp, M.P., and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. T. Fielden, M. P., seconded by Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., and supported by Mr. H. Whiteley, M.P., and several gentlemen connected with the cotton trade, it was futher resolved:—"That this meeting respectfully suggests to the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton the urgent necessity of obtaining without further delay a reply to the memorial presented to him by the textile industries of Lancashire."

SPEECH BY LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD.

Lord James of Hereford, replying to address presented to him, on Nov. 20, at Bury, by his former constituents, said:—

There was one matter to which he had to refer of interest to the whole of Lancashire. The condition of the textile trade was such that anything affecting its interest, anything that hampered its free action, must be of acute importance to Lancashire men. Therefore they would fully appreciate the view that had been expressed by representatives of Lancashire—in a humble way by their former member, and in a far more emphatic way by their present member—namely, that the existence of import duties affecting the importation of our goods into India, so long as they were protective, and therefore in opposition to Lancashire, was a matter deserving the full consideration of the Government. There could be no misunderstanding as to the intention of the late Government when giving their sanction to the imposition of those import duties. The noble lord quoted Sir Henry Fowler's statements on the subject, and also alluded to the contention that the import duty, not met with a sufficient countervailing duty, gave protection to the Indian manufacturer as against Lancashire. He (Lord James) had ever been most anxious that this subject should be exempt from any consideration of party profit or advantage, and he would say, he hoped without giving offence to anyone, that he thought that, had Sir Henry Fowler taken a little more open counsel with Lancashire he would not, when the duty was imposed, have allowed such a difference between the import duty and the countervailing duty. He was certain that had Sir Henry remained Secretary of State whatever he had promised would have been carried out, and that if it had been shown to him that there was this difference between the incidence of the taxation a modification would have been brought about. Before the statements made on the subject reached India the duty of carrying out the views expressed by Sir Henry Fowler devolved upon the present Government. He (Lord James) was in a position to state that the view Sir Henry Fowler expressed against a protective duty, if the duty could be shown to be protective, was fully shared by his successor, Lord George Hamilton. The Indian Government had had its attention called to the argument of Lancashire, and it had been pointed out that if it could be shown that the duties were protective they ought, in the interests of India and of Great Britain, to be modified. He believed Lancashire would be reasonable in this matter. The Government had to act now, not as individual men, but judicially, and one of the necessities of judicial action was that both sides must be heard. India had a right to be heard in this matter, because anything that gave India cause for disaffection would strike a blow against us in every portion of the Empire. So far as he knew, the Government of India had never asked for a dutty that should be protective. He was encouraged to hope that there would be generous treatment of this question by the Indian Government, and that there would be no attempt to support Protection if it should be shown that protection did really exist. (Cheers.) There was the case, for instance, of yarns going into Birmingham. A five per cent. duty was originally charged, but representations being made, the Indian Government reduced that five per cent. to a mere nominal sum, so that it did not now affect the Birmingham manufacturers at all. (Hear, hear.) One could only hope that that would be the principle upon which the complaint made by those engaged in the textile industry of Lancashire would be finally met. He believed that in this matter Lancashire would not be unreasonable. A convention formed by men of representative character had met at Manchester, and had formulated a reasonable demand. There was, he thought, no reason to doubt that a modification would be promptly brought into effect. (Cheers.)

THE Lord Mayor (Sir Walter Wilkin), having conveyed to the Russian Ambassador a message of congratulation on the birth of a daughter to the Tsar and Tsaritsa, his Excellency has replied that he is commanded by their Majesties to express to him and, through him, to the citizens of London their sincerest thanks for their kind felicitations on this auspicious event.

EGYPTIAN QUESTION: A MOHAMMEDAN VIEW.

BY MR. HAJEE A. BROWNE.

IN a lengthy editorial on the subject of "England and Egypt," which he has contributed to the pages of his paper, the *Egyptian Herald*, a journal which advocates Egyptian administrative autonomy, at the same time that it emphasises the mutual interests of Islam and the British Empire, Mr. Hajee A. Browne writes:—It is plain that it is to England and not to France or Russia that Egypt must look for the consideration of her wishes and the realisation of her aspirations. Scarcely anyone can hesitate for a moment in answering the question, What are the true interests of Egypt? The Englishman and the Egyptian will make the same reply, though each may arrive at the conclusion expressed by a different line of thought; and summed up in a few words that reply may be said to be: That Egypt should be independent, strong, and prosperous. Independent, governed by her own people in their own interests. Strong, having her administration established on a secure, healthy and permanent basis. Prosperous, in every rightful sense of the word. No Egyptian can more earnestly or sincerely desire the realisation of these three aims than does the Englishman who, conversant with the subject, is capable of forming an intelligent opinion as to the true interests of his own country. The sympathy of the English for the aspirations of the Egyptians is based upon their own interests, and is therefore a sympathy that the Egyptians can rely upon with confidence. Unhappily Egyptians have been induced to look upon the English as a people filled with a restless craving for the increase of territory, and they have construed the prolongation of the occupation into a more or less deliberate scheming for the annexation of the country. On the other hand, the English have been led to regard the Egyptians as opposed to progress and reform and hostile to the English themselves. Is it not time that on both sides an effort should be made to get rid once and for all of these unhappy and injurious misunderstandings? No one who knows anything of the recent history of the British Empire can for a moment accept the idea that it is ruled by a burning lust for the acquirement of new territory. What other nation in the world has ever freely and spontaneously released its grasp upon such rich and prosperous lands as the British have voluntarily abandoned in recent years? What other nation after the conquest of Afghanistan would have handed it over to an independent ruler? What other nation would have voluntarily restored large tracts of rich territory situated in the hearts of its own dominions to independent rulers? Yet England has done this by resigning Mysore, one of the largest and most prosperous of the native states of India; by guaranteeing the independence of Cashmere: by restoring the Assigned Districts to the Nizam of Hyderabad; and by persistently maintaining the integrity of the great states of Hyderabad, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, Bhopal and many others, all situated in the midst of British territory, and all embracing vast tracts of rich lands and ever-growing commercial importance. These, too, are one and all countries that lie absolutely at the mercy of the British, and which, if occupied, could not only be held with ease but would return a rich revenue over and above the whole cost of occupation and administration.

If there are Egyptians who would not cordially and honestly appreciate a perfect understanding and friendship with England, they are only to be found among the ignorant and irresponsible; among those in short, utterly incapable of forming an intelligent opinion upon the subject. Once let the two peoples come to rightly understand each other, their aims and object, and the spirit in which they desire to pursue these, and the coming of the evacuation will no longer be a fleeting phantom ever receding before the lapse of time, but a subject for practical consideration and amicable adjustment. The true patriot of Egypt is he who shall do most to bring about this consummation, and the Englishmen who shall be foremost in promoting its attainment will have accomplished more lasting good in the best interests of the Empire than any other man of the age.

The interest that the British Empire has in Egypt is two-fold—commercial and political. England supplies the bulk of the traffic passing through the Suez Canal, and when in the not far distant future the Nile will have become one of the chief trade routes of the world, almost the whole of the traffic upon it will directly or indirectly be part of the commercial enterprise of England. England, by annexing the Nile Valley to secure for herself the benefit of these two routes, would effectually defeat her own object, for the onerous burden of maintaining her position and power would consume far more of her wealth and energies than the commerce thereby secured could recoup her for. If hostile to England, Egypt, by opening her ports to the vessels of England's enemies, would compel England to devote a considerable portion of her naval strength to the defence of the interests thus assailed. Hereafter the southern frontier of Egypt will be the northern frontier of the British territories in East Africa. And here, again, it will be the interest of England to have Egypt independent, firmly established, and friendly. If we look at the position that Egypt will occupy after the evacuation, it will be obvious that the friendship of England is absolutely indispensable to its independence. But it is not only England and Egypt that are thus interested in the independence of the Nile Valley, for apart from many hostility to England any of the other Powers may feel, the cordial amity and co-operation of England and Egypt for their mutual interests, cannot fail to be beneficial to one and all the Powers, both commercially and politically, and the establishment of an Anglo-Egyptian entente therefore, so far from being an act of hostility to other nations or Powers, will be an additional guarantee of the peace of Europe and of harmonious relations between the East and West.

LORD WOLSELEY ON MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

LORD WOLSELEY, in replying to the toast "the Army" at annual dinner of the Royal Arsenal Foremen's Association, on Nov. 16, said there had been immense changes and progress in both branches of the Service during the last quarter of a century. Changes, bitterly opposed at first, had been gradually introduced, and at the present time the weapons in the hands of the troops were of the best description. The new rifle recently served out to the Army had been severely criticized chiefly by those who had seen little or no actual warfare. The reports he had received from officers serving in East Africa testified to its efficiency in killing large game. The Lee-Metford rifle was not only a success in hot countries, but extracts from a letter from the commander of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to the Polar regions testified to its value and usefulness intensely cold atmospheres. The Army and Navy felt the most perfect confidence in the ordnance factories at Woolwhich and elsewhere. The new cordite ammunition had shown good results in hot and cold climates, even when subjected to so severe a taste as 35deg. below zero. In arming the present expedition to West Africa, the Government had found it necessary to provide the troops with the carbine in use by the Houssas and Gold Coast police as best adapted for the Elcho sword-bayonet in getting through the thick bush which the soldiers would have to contend with in the expedition. This was not to be regarded as any disparagement upon the Lee-Metford, or on the weapons manufactured at Woolwich, but it was desirable that there should be only one kind of ammunition used in the campaign.

DR. ANDERSON, in responding to the toast "The Ordnance Factories," said the value of the work turned out of the ordnance factories during the past year was £2,282,000, being £31,000 less than the previous year. The Army took £935 000. £50,000 less than the previous year. India, to its shame be it spoken—(laughter)—only took £140,000, or £69,000 less than she should have done. The depreciation in the value of silver and the rupee had largely interfered with the orders from India. The average number of men employed in the ordnance factories during 1894-95 was 14,566, nearly the same number being employed at the present time. The changes had been so rapid during the 6½ years he had been at the head of the ordnance factories that not a single article of war stores manufactured then was made now. During that period the magazine rifle had replaced the Martini-Henry, and there had been an enormous increase in the power of their heavy guns—the new 12in quick-firing naval gun. being nearly double the power of the old 12in. service gun. Cast iron was gradually disappearing as the material for the manufacture of carriages, shot, and shell, its place being taken by cast and wrought steel Prism and pebble powder were being superseded by cordite, the latter giving excellent results.

THE LIBERATOR TRIAL.

THE trial of Jabez Balfour, G. E. Brock, Morell Theobald, and George Dibley on a charge of fraud in connection with the Lands Allotment Company was concluded before Mr. Justice Bruce and a special jury, at the High Court on Nov. 20. After nearly two hours deliberation the jury found Balfour, Brock, and Theobald guilty on all the counts on which they were charged; as to Dibley they could not agree. The Attorney-General intimated that he should next proceed with the Whitehall-court case, in which Balfour is the only defendant.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

THE Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople have held another meeting to consider certain supplementary measures for the establishment of order in Anatolia, and it is believed that common action is imminent. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, is reported to have written a letter to the Armenian Catholicos at Tiflis in which he dissuades from revolutionary attempts and urges the leaders of the people to "abandon the idle hope of foreign intervention." Telegrams from Rome announcing that Russia had withdrawn from the European agreement caused a heavy fall on the Vienna Stock Enchange on November 19.

A Constantinople correspondent states that a secret convention has been signed by the six Powers, but its purport is not given.

United States warships have had instructions to proceed to Turkish waters.

The Sultan has ordered the mobilisation of half million troops. The Ministers, on being directed to prepare a plan to carry out this intention, asked where the money was to come from. The Sultan, it is reported, thereupon "flew into a passion," and several Ministers tendered their resignations.

The Armenian Reform Commission held its first meeting on Nov. 16. The Porte has promised the execution of reforms when the disturbances cease.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury has decided to appoint four additional English Consuls for Armenia. They will be military officers, having a knowledge of Turkish, and they will take up their posts soon.

All the London newspapers of Nov. 11 and 12, containing Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall and the comments on it, have been refused admittance into Turkey.

Fresh reports of violence come from the provinces. The American mission buildings at Kharput, valued at £15,000 to £20,000, have been destroyed.

A Reuter's despatch reports a serious anti-Turkish outbreak in the provinces of El Yemen, Arabia. A force of 45,000 Arabs has defeated the Turks in three engagements, and has closely insted the town of Sana, the capital of the province.

The disturbances in Syria are stated to be increasing, and fighting and marauding are going on between the Druses and the Mutualis.

AN INNER VIEW OF TURKISH OPINION.

Telegraphing, on Nov. 19, the "Times'" correspondent forwarded the following digest of remarks made in his presence. It gives a curious insight into Turkish ways of looking at things. Who or where the speakers were is not stated, but both place and persons (we are told) afford warranty that the views expressed are those of the Imperial Court:—

Those Ambassadors are strange beings; not one ever seems able to know his colleague's mind.—Say, rather, not one knows his own mind.

That is so, but besides that they are so unmannerly. As they were all agreed, why did they not say so six months ago in a collective Note declaring what they wanted? Common politeness required this, and Turkey would then have known what to do. But, no! First England rushes in furious, then the French and Russian Ambassadors chime in, wanting they do not exactly know what, but, anyhow, something less than what England is clamouring for. The German, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors keep silence. Of course we suppose they want nothing. For full five months these Elchis unceasingly harass us, sometimes for different things in the same tone, sometimes for the same thing in different tones, but always a difference somewhere, and always things that cannot be conceded. The Press takes the subject in hand, the Armenians are puffed up with self-consequence and exaggerated hopes, the Mohammadans are smitten with alarm at the dangers which loom on the horizon, violent feelings are engendered, and the country is plunged in blood. Then come in the Austrian, German, and Italian Ambassadors, and say that they are agreed with their English, French, and Russian colleagues. Why, in Heaven's name, could they not say that before; then we should have known how to act? As it is, the slain Armenians and Turks are the first victims of the irresolution of the Powers and of their tactless ways of doing business. Turkey is not only placed in a false and humiliating position before the world, but she is ordered all in a hurry to bring the whole mass of Kurds into subjection, a people not even counted, who were quiet enough as long as they were let alone, but whom, now that they are enraged, not England herself, with all her resources, could coerce into submission.

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL" PARTY.

It is stated in a Varna telegram that the agitation among the Young Turkish Party against the present "regime" is still going on. Fresh placards demanding the re-establishment of the Constitution have recently been circulated in the Capital, and, on the other hand, anti-Christian placards have been found posted up at Scutari and alarm created thereby among the Armenian inhabitants.

Chance has afforded the "Times" Constantinople correspondent an opportunity of hearing the account which the Constitutional party give of themselves:—

We must not be confounded with Midhat's Young Turkey party. We are simply malcontents, not theorists. Our bound of union is our suffering under and consequent detestation of the system which for nearly twenty years has been draining away the life of the Empire. Still we do not crave for vengeance nor desire bloodshed. We want only rational government, security, justice, and our due measure of individual liberty. We are now very numerous. We no longer keep secret our discontent; we proclaim it everywhere. As for a leader, we have counsellors who, possessing our fullest confidence, command the current of our ideas and give them a uniform direction. But we have no captain to lead us on to action, for which we are not yet prepared; and, indeed, we hope to obtain our objects, reasonable as they are, without resorting to physical force. We have no antipathy to Abdul Hamid II. except on the ground of his odious methods of misgovernment. If he can be brought to mend his ways he may as well reign as anyone else, provided his subjects, Mohammedans and Christians alike, are protected by a constitution.

THE SULTAN OFFERS TO VISIT ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" writes:—"It is reported that in the communication which the Prime Minister read in the course of his speech at Brighton yesterday, the Sultan offered, after due execution of the reforms in his dominions, to pay a visit to London, and, if thought desirable, to other European capitals, for the express purpose of coming to a complete understanding with the Great Powers as to the future administration of the Ottomam Empire."

Stringent orders have been despatched by the Porte to the military and civil authorities in Armenia, with regard to the establishment and maintenance of order in the various provinces.

THE SILVER QUESTION: CURIOUS CASE.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court, on Nov. 20, Mr. E. S. Hobson, an accountant, sued the Javah Company (Limited) for £86 9s. 2d., arrears of salary due for services rendered at the company's gold mine in Nicaragua, also for damages for breach of contract. The case raised a question of some importance—viz., the interpretation to be placed upon the word "dollars" in an agreement which specifies that payment shall be made in those coins, in a place where they are either not current or of considerably less value than the American dollar.

By the terms of the agreement under which he was employed plaintiff was to be paid 75dol. a month for his services. This, the plaintiff said, he took to mean £15 a month, and he was led to that conclusion by statements made by two directors of the company prior to the signing of the agreement that the coins specified represented 4s. As a matter of fact, the Nicaraguan dollar is the solowhich in consequence of the depreciation in the value of silver, is now worth only about 2s. As the defendants would only pay him in those coins plaintiff gave up the employment at the expiration of eighteen months, and now sought to recover arrears of salary at the rate of £15 a month and damages for breach of contract. In making payments to plaintiff's wife defendants has treated the dollars as being worth 4s.—deducting only five for each sovereign advanced—and this, it was contended, was evidence that the interpretation placed upon the word "dollar" by all parties was that it was worth 4s. At the close of the plaintiff's case and before any evidence had been called on behalf of the defendants, the jury intimated that they were agreed in favour of the plaintiff. The defendants' counsel thereupon declined to proceed further, expressing his intention of applying for a new trial.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £86 arrears of salary; and £150 damages for breach of contract.—A stay of execution was granted in order to enable the defendants to apply for a new trial.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THEIR lordships have reserved judgment in regard to the following cases:—

(1) "Imdad Husain v. Aziz-un-Nissa and Others," an appeal from a decree of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, which affirmed a decree of the District Court of Fyzabad; (2) "Hurai Bhusan Mookerji v. Upendra Lal Mookerjie and Others," an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Bengal, which affirmed a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Nudhea; (3) "Norendra Nath Sircar and another v. Kamalbasini Dasi," an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Calcutta, of Aug. 30, 1892, which partly reversed a decree of the First Subordinate Judge of the twenty-four Pergunnahs; (4) "Jiwan Singh v. Misr Lal," an appeal from a decree of the High Court at Allahabad reversing a decree of the subordinate judge of Aligarh.

The following appeal has been dismissed:—

"Mathusri Umamara and others v. Mathusri Deapamba and others," an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Madras rejecting an application for amendment of a decree of the same court in appeal suit 61 of 1887.

ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

ADVERSE CRITICISMS.

TREACHERY OR PEACE?

IT is announced from Accra that two messengers arrived there last week from the King of Coomassie, but the Governor declined to receive them on the ground that they were not fit representatives. Their pretensions, it seems, were discredited by some native chiefs who are hostile to King Prempeh.

On Nov. 20 the "Daily News" published the following:—"We are informed that Mr. Chamberlain has been interviewed at the Colonial Office by Lord Suffield and Mr. Sutherst, who were received by the Secretary of State as intermediaries on behalf of the Ashantee envoys. As a result of this interview we understand it is probable that no war with Ashantee will be necessary. Mr. Chamberlain has accepted the assurances of the Envoys that the English demands will be complied with, that a British Resident will be accepted by the King, and that the King will undertake to pay the costs of the present war preparations against Ashantee, in addition to the money still due under the treaty of Fomanah. Formal terms are to be settled when the envoys arrive in Coomassie. Mr. Chamberlain informed Lord Suffield and Mr. Sutherst that the preparations for war must continue for the present, but that no troops would be sent to the capital unless the above terms, offered by the envoys and accepted by him, were repudiated by King Prempeh. He also required the envoys to leave this country not later than Saturday week. Mr. Chamberlain has agreed to appoint two officers to meet the envoys at Cape Coast Castle on their arrival, and to accompany them to Coomasie, and make the treaty arrangements."

From correspondence published in all the London papers on Thursday morning, it would appear that the "Daily News'" information was in some respects correct. The correspondence shows that Mr. Chamberlain has caused the envoys—or "messengers" as they are called by the Colonial Office—to be once more informed that if any arrangement with the King is made it must be effected at the Gold Coast by the Governor of the Colony. They are reminded that they were informed of this fact by direction of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies long before they left Africa, and the words of the prohibition conveyed to them by the Governor of the Gold Coast on Dec. 21, 1894, are repeated: "I hereby give you notice that I have to-day received instructions from the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India to forbid you going on to England, and I forbid you accordingly." Had the messengers really possessed authority to negotiate, it is, Mr. Chamberlain observes in effect, impossible to understand why, when approaching the Colonial Office through intermediaries, they did not use that authority some months ago to give the assurances demanded, and still more why did they not urge their King to send a satisfactory reply to the ultimatum forwarded by the Governor. In presence of a direct offer of submission to the terms imposed by Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain has given the messengers of King Prempeh the opportunity of at once communicating to their chief the necessity of making his acceptance of the ultimatum known without delay to the Governor of the Gold Coast. The envoys have been instructed to return immediately to their own country, and they have been required, as a guarantee of the sincerity of their intentions, to advise the King by cable of the pledges into which they have professed to enter on his behalf. Until these pledges have been made by the undoubted authority of King Prempeh to the Governor of the Gold Coast on the spot they have no existence for the British Government. Provision will be made to meet the envoys at Cape Coast Castle and to escort them with a suitable force to receive the King's submission at Coomassie if he shall have confirmed the acceptance promised on his behalf of the British ultimatum. He will also in such a case be expected to pay the cost of the expedition which his conduct has rendered necessary. In the meantime the preparations for the expedition will be carried on without delay. In a despatch, dated Nov. 19, closing the correspondence, Mr. Chamberlain informs Mr Sutherst he is unable to share that gentleman's confidence in the intentions and authority of the Ashantee messengers:—

He has no faith in their ability to pledge their King, or his chiefs or people. The fact that the messengers made no offer to accept the British terms until the expedition was ordered, and that the King has not, even to this date, shown the slightest disposition to comply with them, strengthens Mr. Chamberlain's distrust as to the real object of these communications, since he cannot conceal from himself the fact that if it were the intention of the King and the desire of his messengers to procrastinate and delay the expedition until the wet season was at hand, the course taken was one well calculated to effect that object. Mr. Chamberlain will communicate with the Governor at once, in accordance with the letter from his department of the 18th inst.; but he is of opinion that the Resident to be appointed at Coomassie must now be installed by a sufficient force to secure his safety, and to convince the King of the futility of resistance. If the King of Coomassie confirms the submission made by the messengers on his behalf there will be no bloodshed, and the details of an arrangement as to the expenditure which his delay has made necessary can be finally settled at Coomassie.

Adverse criticism of Lord Wolseley's plan of campaign suggests:—

(1) That the English contingent, being made up of regimental driblets, each made up of twenty units, cannot, as a whole, possess that spirit of camaraderie which is desirable; (2) that the Commander-in-Chief has been ill-advised in not arranging for the throwing forward of a contingent of bluejackets and marines from the ships on the station; (3) that the force on the spot was of sufficient power to have made a demonstration that might have obviated the war, and would certainly have put an effective check on the gathering together of the Ashantee tribes, as well as cleared the road half-way to Coomassie; (4) that there is some danger of the time factor being overlooked and of an ample margin not being left for the contingencies peculiar to a campaign in which natives are employed as porters, &c.; (5) that an advanced base is almost a necessity, as we are ignorant of the actual strength of King Prempeh's forces and of the sympathies of Samory, whom some think may be induced to assist his co-religionists against the British.

A report has reached Paris to the effect that the bands of Samory have appeared in the Hinterland of the Gold Coast Colony.

It is announced that a large proportion of the force engaged in the expedition will be armed with the Martini-Henry carbine, this weapon being handier in the bush than the long ride; 6000 natives are to be enrolled as porters.

The Colonial Office has provisionally appointed an official as British Resident at Coomassie.

THE WORLD'S MONEY.

AT a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, on Nov. 19, Mr. Leslie C. Probyn read a paper on "Gold and Silver, and the Money of the World." Sir Rawson W. Rawson presided, and among those present were Mr. John B. Martin, Mr. F. C. Danvers, Mr. A. Cotterell-Tupp, Mr. J. A. Baines, M. Louis Janvier (Charge d'Affaires for Hayti), Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., Mr. Beeton, the Consul-General for Japan, Sir Frederick Young, and Mr. James Bonar.

The lecturer said at the outset that it was necessary for the proper consideration of monetary problems that the statistical position of money in the world should be clearly presented. The tables accompanying the paper showed the countries of the world classified according to their different monetary systems, with the population, metallic reserve, and metallic and paper circulation of each converted into pounds at present values:—

The first table showed countries whose values were measured in gold, distinguishing (a) countries where like the United Kingdom and her chief Colonies, gold is the principal currency; (b) the United States, France, Germany, &c., where silver is used with gold; and (c) Java and the West Indies, where silver is used alone. These countries accounted for 70 per cent. of the total circulation, 82 per cent. of the gold used as money, and 24 per cent. of the population of the world. It was shown that Canada maintained a gold measurement with only one-sixth of the gold held by Australasia; that in British Honduras a gold dollar had been successfully introduced; that, though the silver reserve of the United States, worth £36,000,000 less than their nominal value, were useless, the Executive was able to keep its representatives of gold at par; that Turkey had drifted into a gold measurement; and that there was serious danger of the illicit coinage of silver tokens, especially in Java and the West Indies. Japan, China, Persia, Siam, and some American States, accounting for 34 per cent. of the world's population, were shown in the second table as having values measured in silver. Russia (where the paper rouble is worth 7d. more than the silver roubl, and the gold reserve of £92,000,000 could be used to put the currency on a gold basis) and various other countries using inconvertible paper, with altogether 13⅜ per cent. of the population, were shown in the third table; while the monopoly rupee used by 19½ per cent. was shown separately in the fourth table. The circulation of the world was estimated at £374,498,000 gold, £475,212,000 silver nickel, and copper, and £930,872,000 paper, making a total of £1,780,582,000, besides £446,915,000 gold and £233,372,000 silver held by banks and States principally to secure paper issues. It was concluded that there had been no scarcity of gold, and that gold could measure values with but little in use as the circulating medium, and that if certain inconvertible paper countries and India adopted the gold measurement, it need only cause a demand for £60,000,000 more gold. In regard to how a precious metal acted as a measure of value, it was urged that its use as money, created a demand, apart from hoards, only for the quantity needed to carry out exchanges, and that this quantity was limited by the characteristic that coin yielded no profit when kept; and it was suggested that the temporary locking up of gold in bank reserves, owing to mistrust, acted as a demand for the metal just as if made by a miser. It was shown that under bimetallism only that one of the two metals would measure values of which the real had fallen below the rated value, and that with a ratio approximating 15½ to 1 silver, while with a ratio of about 31 to 1 gold, would probably be the measure.

A solution as to the result of the present enormous production of gold was suggested in the demand which might come for putting the whole world on a gold basis, and it was pointed out that the low prices of the past had been mainly due to the great rivalry of production, and that it was impossible to fight this by artificially lowering the value of the monetary unit.

POPULARISING INDIAN HISTORY.

SOME QUESTIONS TO SIR WILLIAM HUNTER, K.C.S.I.

ARE Indian books popular? Is Indian history popular? Is India a large buyer of English books? Such are the questions to which a representative of the "Home News" a few days ago sought a reply from the author of "The Old Missionary," the new issue of which, in a form calculated to make it the most charming and acceptable of Christmas cards of gift books, is an event of considerable literary interest. Sir William Hunter is a historian, not a novelist. But "The Old Missionary" is more than sufficient proof that, in securing an excellent historian for India, we have lost an equally excellent novelist. No writer on Indian subjects has attained so high a niche in the temple of fame as Sir William Hunter; none has been in closer touch with the reading public, and none, therefore, could more authoritatively answer the questions on which the "Home News" representative wanted light. Sir William Hunter, while objecting to be interviewed, was good enough to reply to one or two specific questions about the circulation of Indian books.

"Do you find the public which is interested in Indian books a very extensive one?"

"The demand for Indian books, as a rule, is small but, small as it is, it is very much larger in England, and on the Continent than in America. I have just had a curious experience with my "Old Missionary." In England it at once sold to the extent of many thousand copies. But an American publisher explained the other day that if I would make certain alterations in the "Old Missionary," leaving the story as it is, but changing the scene to Japan, or even China, he could sell thousands where he can now sell hundreds. Why should America buy books about British India? We do not rush to buy books about her new territories."

"What of India itself as a book market, Sir William?"

"India as a market for English booke has been almost ruined by the fall in the rupee. Booksellers in India have to charge such large sums for books in consequence of the depreciated exchange that neither the Europeans nor the natives can afford to buy. My 'Short History of India,' which has circulated between 80,000 and 90,000 copies, is considered fairly cheap at three shillings and sixpence at home. Yet to become a text book in India it would have to be sold at about half that price. When the rupee was worth two shillings, a ten-shilling book cost five rupees. Now a ten-shilling book cost practically ten rupes, and salaries have not undergone any corresponding increase. My Indian bookselling friends tell me that it has become extremely difficult to live by the sale of books: without turning their shops into bazaars for French perfumery, cheap oleographs, croquet, lawn-tennis, and knicknacks."

"The conditions, then, do not seem to have been very promising for the production of such a series as that of your 'Rulers of India,' Sir William, all though I believe, it was marvellously successful? Can you tell me what induced you to start that series?"

"The explanation of its appearance is this," and there is a touch of emotion in Sir William Hunter's voice, as, rising and pacing the room, he refers to an incident which involved grave loss to himself and the world's store of information about India. "I came home from India in 1887, intending at once to begin my complete history of India in six volumes, for which I had been locally collecting material in every province in India during twenty years. The materials filled large boxes, which I left in charge of the Government of India. Sometime afterwards these boxes were at my request despatched for England. Unfortunately, they were sent by the ill-fated Nepal which went to the bottom. The Company and the insurance people were very good to me; but unique manuscripts and documents, which had cost me several thousand pounds and twenty years to collect, had been insured at the mere weight of the paper. After a little I said to myself, 'It will take me ten years to start again and produce even the first volume of my history.' Meanwhile I shall try to popularise Indian history.'"

"A courageous resolution and a Herculean task," the interviewer commented.

"It occurred to me," continued Sir William, "that the best way to carry out my purpose would be to publish at the lowest possible price a series of biographies of the men who have ruled India. The delegates of the University Press of Oxford entered heartily into the scheme, although I warned them that according to the most experienced publisher in this particular line, Mr. Trubner, the sale to be expected for even a successful Indian series was only 400 to 750. The University Press found that to sell these books at half-a-crown, with a portrait and map, they would have to dispose of 3000 volumes of each before thinking of any profit. In other words, they would have to multiply by more than four-fold the public which buys Indian books. However, they decided to take the risk. The task of writing the books was entrusted to distinguished administrators and writers, to former Governors of provinces, to sons and relatives of previous Governor-Generals, or to their secretaries. Each volume contained new and original information from MS. records and family papers, and formed an original contribution to Indian history. We hope before the end of the year the circulation will reach about 80,000 copies. Several of them have been disposed of to the extent of 4000 or 5000 each. So that, fiancially, we have accomplished what we designed to do."

"That is good news, Sir William. Do you not contemplate re-issuing this series?"

"It is the hope of the Oxford University Press, when it can afford to do so, to bring out the series in shilling volumes. In that case it will form one of the published feats of the end of a century—popular history of India in twenty-five one shilling biographies the whole being summed up in my 'Brief History of the Indian People,' which completes the series."

On the whole, the interviewer concluded, as he bad Sir William Hunter good-bye and thanked him for his suggestive remarks, there seams no more reason why, properly treated, India need spell ruin to publisher and author than Shakespere now spells ruin to theatrical managers who know their business.

Sir William Hunter's series of Rulers of India has broken down the old barrier of costliness which used to stand between Indian books and the public. As he explained at the banquet which the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford gave to celebrate the completion of the series, "the control of India has passed to the British public, and it is time that the British public should also have the means of acquiring the knowledge about India which alone can enable them to exercise that control aright." In this difficult work Sir William Hunter and the Delegates of the Oxford University Press have rendered an important service to the nation.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G H P Livesay, B	Lieut W C Nicholson
Mr G Macartney, B	Lieut H N Roome
Mr R Morris, MCS	Lieut R A Newell
Lieut-Col S V Gordon	Lieut H J Hare
Lieut-Col A P Thornton,	Lieut H S de Brett
Lieut-Col G Hawkes	Lieut R P Molesworth
Capt C C Anderson	Surg-Major G H Bull
Capt S M Edwardes, DSO	Surg-Capt W B Lane
Capt R C O Creagh	Surg-Capt A J MacNab
Capt C Mitchell-Innes	Vet-Lieut C B M Harris
Capt P H Saulez	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W Fraser, BCS, 3 mos	Lieut C Herbert, 2 mos
Mr H McPherson, BCS, 6 mos	Lieut H M Grove, 6 mos
Mr J H Harrison, BCS, 2 mons	Lieut C H Grace, 2 mos
	Lieut A R Ditmas, 2 mos
Mr M C C Poole, B, 2 mos	Surg-Major C F Willis, 6 mos
Lt-Col H A Abbott, 10 days	Asst-Surg C K D Frost, 3 mos
Major W St L Chase, 6 mos	
Capt C C Tennant, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr D Cameron, BCS	Lieut W Windham
Mr W W D Cumming, B	Lieut G Moberly
Mr G M S Carter, B	Lieut H G Sargent
Mr F G Maclean, B	Surg-Capt J R Adie
Mr F O Murray, B	Surg-Capt G Seton
Lt-Col F C Burton	Surg-Capt E H Browne
Capt G A Robertson	Asst-Surg G C Ringrow
Capt W P Anderson	Sub-Condr C Elliott
Capt H D McIntyre	
Capt W H Millar	

CAPT. ARTHUR PAKENHAM, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Gen. Pakenham, was married to Lilian, the only daughter of the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley, in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Nov. 16. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Hilda Hichester, the Hon. Violet Somerset, Lady Katherine Pakenham, Lady Lilian Churchill, Lady Sybil McDonnell, Lady Kathleen Cole, Lady Evelyn Crichton, and the Hon. Violet Mills. The bride was given away by her father. The Hon. Charles Harbord was best man.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE ARMY.

CHITRAL AND THE SHORT-SERVICE SYSTEM.

The Duke of Cambridge was the guest of the Junior United Service Club at dinner, at the Club House, St. James's, on Nov. 16. Col. Philip Pope, presided, having on his right the guest of the evening, and on his left Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Covers were laid for 182 guests. The Duke, in responding to the toast of "The Guest of the Evening," was heartily cheered. He said he regretted that his usefulness in military life had come to an end, but it was a source of proud satisfaction to him that the end had produced such general, warm, and kindly sympathy. He claimed to have done his best, not only for the great Army of Great Britain as a whole, but for each individual member of it. (Cheers.) Though he was ceasing to have any active connection with the Army, his heart, soul, feelings, and hopes would be with them in the future as they had been in the past. He congratulated his hearers that even in these days of great armaments we were able to do without conscription, to which he personally strongly objected, the remedies being found in our Volunteer, Militia, and Yeomanry forces. It was said, it was true, that the Army at home was not as efficient as it might be, but that was the fault of the short-service system. Finally, he dwelt strongly on the necessity for the maintenance in the Army of a proper esprit de corps, without which even preparation and discipline and scientific training, he feared, would go for comparatively little in a campaign.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, on Nov. 18, at a dinner given at Richmond, in aid of the funds of the Royal Richmond Hospital; and in replying to the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" said that, although there was a functionary of importance in the War Office (Mr. St. John Brodrick) near him, it had been customary, and he thought it was a good custom, that when there was a military officer present he should be considered to have the right of replying to that toast. They did not like in the Army to give way altogether to civilians. With regard to the Service he still felt a very personal responsibility. After being for thirty-nine years and nine months at the head of the Army, he felt that he was still so to a great extent, though he had ceased to be officially responsible for the condition of that Army. He felt glad of that opportunity to assure them that if gentlemen present, some military and some men of business, were to go practically into the present condition of the Army they would not think it was quite so inefficient as some people chose to suppose. He wished to point out that the Chitral business was just one of those tests by which one could make out whether the Army was really in such a bad condition. He might be told that it was the Indian Army and that that was another question. But there was only one Army. The point was that they had every inefficient man at home and every efficient man abroad. That was the principle upon which the short-service system must be carried out. It might not be very pleasant for those at home to see the Army that remained here, but it must be so as long as the short-service system was continued and every efficent man sent abroad. He deprecated the idea that because there was so large a number of young men in the Army at home it was therefore in an inefficient state. The general condition of the Army, whether in India or the Colonies, was as good as they could wish it to be at the present moment. After replying for the Navy, his Royal Highness went on to say, with regard to the Reserve forces, that he believed it would be impossible to obtain such a voluntary force in any nation abroad, with all their military spirit. In spite of what pepole said, it was in his own time that the very necessary cohesion between those forces and the regular Army was introduced and carried out. When it was said that he was himself opposed to it, there never was a more abominable falsehood told. He had done it in a quiet, calm, deliberate manner, not in bursts and gusts, but in a manner consistent with continuity, and he trusted that it would be so with others who followed him.

PROPOSED MONEY GRANT TO THE LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The *Times* of Nov. 21 said:—"We understand that the Government, in consideration of the long and valuable services of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief, extending over thirty-nine years, will propose to Parliament to grant him a moderate addition to his pay as Colonel of the Guards, which appointment he received for life more than forty years ago under regulations then in force. It is felt that services so exceptional in duration and value should not terminate without some special mark of public recognition and approval."

THE ORIGIN OF STORMS IN INDIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, on Nov. 20, Mr. R. Inwards in the chair, Mr. J. Eliot, F.R.S., read a paper on the origin of the cold weather storms of the year 1893 in India, and the character of the air movement on the Indian seas and the Equatorial belt, more especially during the south-west monsoon period, the facts brought to light in the paper were obtained from the daily weather charts now in course of publication by the Indian Government, which give the chief features of the meteorology of the Indian monsoon area:—

The region dealt with includes that portion of Southern Asia and the adjacent seas in which the year is primarily divided into two seasons of nearly equal period and of opposite meteorological conditions, one being characterised by the prevalence of dry land winds, and the second by the prevalence of sea winds of great volume and intensity. These seasons are known as the north-east monsoon and the south-west monsoon, so called from the prevailing winds in the open sea areas of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Cyclonic storms are of frequent occurrence both in the north-east and the south west monsoons. The storms of the two seasons, however, differ in many important respects, and they may be regarded as belonging to two different classes or types of cyclonic disturbances. The storms of the south-west monsoon originate almost invariably over a sea surface, travel in very variable directions and with very varying velocity, and occasionally develop into intense and furious hurricanes. In virtue of their severity and destructiveness these storms have attracted great attention. The cyclonic storms of the north-east monsoon, experienced generally from December to February, almost invariably originate over the plateau of Persia or Baluchistan, or in North-West India. They travel in a nearly constant direction to the eastward, and with a moderately high and nearly uniform velocity, ranging between fifteen and twenty miles an hour. These storms are generally feeble, and near the sea level they are never accompanied by violent winds or with cyclonic falls of rain. These cold weather storms are the chief instruments in the distribution of the moderate rainfall essential for the great cold weather wheat and other crops of Northern India, and are the chief sources of the snowfall of the Western Himalayas. In some years the number of these storms is much less than usual, and the rainfall scanty, and consequently the wheat crops fail more or less in all unirrigated districts, and the more elevated the district the greater the failure. In other years these storms are of frequent occurrence, and give moderate to heavy showers at short intervals; in such years the wheat crop of Northern India is generally a large one, and at such times there is usually a very large surplus available for export to Europe. The author described the "burst of the monoon."

The evidence of the observations for 1893 is strongly in favour of the supposition that the south-west monsoon currents in the Indian Seas are the direct continuation north of the Equator of the horizontal movement of the south-east trade winds, and that the larger variations in the strength of the south-east trades near the Equator during the monsoon period are reproduced in the monsoon currents in the Indian Seas, from June to September.—Mr. W. H. Dines showed an interesting and instructive experiment illustrating the formation of the tornado cloud.

FRANCE AND THE MEKONG.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent telegraphed, November 17:—

M. Boulloche, the French Resident in Laos, is steadily prosecuting the pacification and development of the region ceded by Siam. A force of 300 men has been formed for keeping order in the district between Khong and Cam-mon, and a telegraph line seventy miles in length will be constructed from Bassac to Attopen, the centre of the Nam-knor gold mine district. Post offices will be erected at Ban-muong and at Kam-tong-niai, which is fifty miles north of Bassac, on the Sedon, a tributary of the Mekong. To meet this outlay poll-taxes on the natives have been imposed or restored. The local authorities are to swear fidelity to France with impressive ceremonies. A line of steamers will soon be plying on the Mekong.

RIOTOUS FRENCH SAILORS IN SIAM.

A Reuter's telegram from Bangkok states that much disturbance was caused there on the night of Nov. 19 by the disorderly conduct of some sailors from the French gunboat Vipere. The men, nine in number, paraded the town, assaulting unoffending passers-by, and stealing liquor from the shops. After pursuing their riotous course for some time the sailors were accosted by a constable of the British Legation, but upon his declaring his nationality and position, the official was attacked and severely injured, his skull being fractured. The sailors were subsequently overpowered and placed in irons.

"THAT WRETCHED SULTAN."

HIS COURT AND HAREM.

Anything about "that wretched Sultan" is of interest just now, and an article under the above heading in the November number of the *Forthnightly Review* will, therefore, attract considerable attention. Mr. Richard Davey, the author, assures us that his information is "authoritative"—which is more, no doubt, than can be said of most of the gossip on the subject which is retailed to passing travellers.

THE CHIEF OF THE EUNUCHS.

Passing over the Sheik-ul-Islam and the Grand Vizier, we arrive next in the official hierarchy of the Sultan's Court at the Kizlar-Aghasi, or Chief of the Black Eunuchs:—

He ranks officially next to the Grand Vizier, but for obvious reasons— his Highness has no place in the *Almananch de Gotha*. The regiment of eunuchs under his command has greatly diminished during his reign, but their number is still formidable, for they are indispensable, to the harem system. A few exceedingly old white eunuchs are lodged at Yildiz, but they are rapidly dying out. The bodyguard of page boys, which used to be quartered in two vast courtyards in the Old Seraglio, has now almost entirely lost its peculiarly Asiatic character. The lads do much the same work as in other courts—run massages, and attend upon their elders, receiving in exchange for these slight duties their board and lodging and a fair military education.

THE ARMY OF COOKS.

Not the least Impprtant functionaries in the Sultan's household are the cooks:—

The male and female population of Yildiz cannot be less than 6,000 persons, all fed at the Sultan's expense. One of the most amusing features of a visit to such portions of the Palace as strangers are allowed to see is the procession of meals going from the kitchens to the various apartments. Each meal is enclosed in an enormous wheel-shaped box, divided into compartments, and covered with a piece of black calico tied over the top, the whole transported on the head of a slave. Under the black covering is another of silk or velvet, more or less richly embroidered according to the rank of the person who is to consume the viands. There are, so I was credibly assured, over 400 cooks and scullions employed within the Palace.

THE SULTAN'S TASTER.

Mr. Davey makes no mention—perhaps because it could not from the nature of the case be authoritative—of one very important functionary in this department, namely, the Sultan's Taster. In this respect the poorest of his Majesty's subjects is more free than the shadow of God upon earth. The humblest rapscallion in Stamboul can take his bite and sup without fear. The Sultan's household includes a fine array of Turkish, French, and Italian chefs; but not a morsel or a drop ever passes the Sultan's lips, they say, until he has tried it first on a taster.

THE THREE ORDERS OF "WIVES."

With regard to the ladies of the harem, they are divided, Mr. Davey tells us, into three great classes:—

(1) The Kadives, who are more or less legitimate wives, though never officially espoused;
(2) The Ikbals, or favourites, from amongst whom the Kadives are usually selected; and
(3) The Gulenzdes, literally, "the young ladies who are pleasant in the eyes" of their master, who may in their turn attain to the dignity of Ikbals.

An interesting fact is that all these women must be of slave origin, and that therefore "the Sultan of Turkey is invariably the son of a slave woman. But the moment that slave becomes the mother of a prince, or even of a princess of the blood royal, she is set free and given Imperial rank. As an instance in point, many old residents in Constantinople still remember how Sultan Mahmud II. was smitten with a sudden passion for a buxom Hammamjinah, or bathwoman, who, on becoming the mother of Abd-ul-Medjid simultaneously became Kadive Effendi, and eventually rose to the supreme dignity of 'Valide Sultan.'"

HOW THE HAREM IS RECRUITED.

How is the harem recruited? Mr. Davey says:—

The majority are either purchased or stolen from Circassian or Georgian peasants at a very tender age, and in so mysterious a manner as to prevent all chance of their relatives ever tracing their whereabouts. In nine cases out of ten, however, if the lady does rise to importance, her identity is revealed to her own kinsfolk, and the chief object of her life becomes to obtain rich places for them, by fair means or foul. During their earlier years, they are called Alaikes, and are placed in the care of certain elderly and experienced women, known as Kalias, or mistresses, who initiate them into all the subtle arts which delight the Oriental taste. Their manners are especially attended to, and they are taught music and dancing. In due time they begin to act as attendants on the kadives and the imperial princesses, and frequently rise to the highest rank.

THE SULTAN'S MOTHER.

At the head of the harem is the Sultan's mother:—

The fact that each of the Kadives ladies must, according to the Moslem law, have an equal court in every detail, from the mistress of the robes down to the lowest scullion, and even to the number of the horses in her stable, explains why some other female personage of the Imperial *entourage*, must perforce be selected to hold the place and title usually allotted to the wife of a monogamous sovereign. This personage, in the Turkish system, is always the mother of the reigning Sultan and is known as the Valide-Sultan. Should the Sultan be motherless at the time of his accession, his foster-mother takes the position, this connection being considered almost as sacred as the matenal one, in the eyes of all good Moslems. The present Valide-Sultan is the foster-mother of Abd-ul-Hamid, and has been described to me as a very able and intelligent woman, of somewhat old-fashioned ideas, who rules the harem with the strictest attention to economy and propiety.

But according to gossip in Constantinople (here we are not quoting Mr. Davey) she is "such a good mother." Not a birthday of the Sultan ever passes without her giving him some choice Circassian beauty as a present.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CHILDREN?

A subject on which Mr. Davey is silent is the children. With so many wives, what becomes of children? No information on this point can be "authoritative," and perhaps none is very trustworthy. Unquestionably the rate of infant mortality at a Sultan's palace is very high. But the present Sultan has the reputation of a comparatively soft heart. It is by no means absolutely de *rigueur*, it is said that his daughters should die in very early infancy.

THE SULTAN AT HOME.

We will conclude with some interesting glimpses given by Mr. Davey of the Sultan at Home:—

His life is of the simplest and most arduous. He rises at six and works with his secretaries till noon, when he breakfasts. After this he takes a drive or a row on the lake within his vast park. When he returns he gives audiences. At eight o'clock he dines, sometimes alone, not unfrequently in company of one of the ambassadors. Very often, in the evenings, he plays duets on the piano with his younger children. He is very fond of light music, and his favourite score is that of "La Fille de Mme. Angot." He dresses like an ordinary European gentleman, always wearing a frock-coat, the breast of which on great occasions is richly embroidered and blazing with decorations. . . .

Quite recently a very great lady had the honour of dining with his Majesty, who, by the way, is the first Turkish sovereign who has ever admitted a Christian woman to his table. After dinner the lady noticed a mousetrap which had been forgotten on one of the chairs. "Oh," said the Sultan, "that is an excellent trap. It was sent to me from England, and I have caugt ten mice in it to-day."

What was their nationality?

CALLS TO THE BAR.

Middle Temple.—Godfrey Fetherstonhaugh, B. A., M. A., Dublin University, University Scholar in Classics, Senior Moderator Classics and Modern History; William N. Watts, L.L.D., Irish Barrister Middle Temple, 30 guineas scholar in Common and Criminal Law, and 20 guineas in Equity, and 100 guineas in Common and Criminal Law, Council of Legal Education Prize £10, in Real and Personal Property Law, King's Inn. Prize 20 guineas; Marshall Denham Warmington, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Mathematical and Mechanical Sciences Tripos; Mohamed Ishap Khan; Arthur Theodore Rooth, B.A., Cambridge University, B.A., Cape of Good Hope University; Stuart James Bevan, LL. B., B.A.; Douglas Blyth Binning, M. A., LL. B., Glasgow and Cambridge Universities; Joseph Seward Ruston; Duvan Tek Chand, B.A., I.C.S., M.R.A.S., Christ's College, Cambridge scholar of the Punjab and Cambridge Universities; Arthur Henry Risley; Nasir Uddin Hossan, of Calcutta University; George Fitzgerald Carry; George Beach, B. A., Honours, M.A., LL. D., Trinity College, Dublin; Percy Julian Sprode, B.A., 2nd class Mathematical Tripos, Pembroke College, Cambridge; Moulraj Sujansing Bhagwanani, B.A., Bomb. Univ., F.I.Ins.M.S.A., scholar; Iwanlal Varajrai Desai, B.A., Bom. Univ., Raja of Dhar, priseman, F.R. C.I., F.I. Ins., M.S.A. Gray's-Inn.—Arthur Warren, Samuels, Q.C. (Ireland); Frederick Sidney La. Chapelle, of Port of Spain, Trinidad; Charles Secundyne Asse, Trinidad; Federick John Lambard, of No. 11, Ingersoll-road, Uxbridge-road, W.; Nanabhoy Nasarvanji Saher, of the Fort, Bombay; and Henry Alexander Barton, formerly a solicitor, of Astley Hall, Stourport.

"Hebe," in the *Gentlewoman*, records a Dickens anecdote told her by an American friend. A "Walter Scott" party was once given by a well-known Boston family, and an invitation to Charles Dickens, who happened to be staying in their little city of culture at the time. Every guest was asked to appear in the character of one of Scott's most famous heroes or heroines. The excitement, as to which character might be chosen by Dickens, was at its height on the eventful evening, when, to the surprise of everybody present, in walked the novelist in simple evening dress. "I should like to know," said the host, "which hero you mean to represent." "Why, sir," replied Dickens, "I am a character you will find in any one of Scott's novel to be named. I am the 'gentle reader.'"

LORD WOLSELEY.

The "Saturday Review tells two delightful stories of the new Commander in Chief. The following was elicited by a question as to whether Lord Wolseley knew Charles Gordon in the Crimea:—

"Oh yes, I knew Gordon—knew him very well. We were subalterns together; young fellows, just beginning life, full of spirits and go. In spite of all the hardships the road before us seemed bright, interminable—always leading upwards. Gerald Graham, Gordon, and I were often together in the advanced works in front of the Redan. We had already come to look on Graham's courage as something almost supernatural. You know his height, well on to six feet six inches I should say. Well, he used to stand up on the trenches and pay no more attention to the Russian fire than if the bullets had been snowballs; and when he was relieved in the evening, instead of crawling along the trench under cover, he used to step out of it on to the open ground and make a bee-line for his quarters. At first the Russians were too astonished at this piece of cheek to take any steps to put an end to it, but as it was repeated again and again their sharpshooters grew more numerous, till at last a perfect mob of them used to wait for Graham's appearance and then let fly. But he walked away, with his back to them, evening after evening, as cool as a cucumber, and was never touched. Again and again we remonstrated with him, told him he had no business to make a cock-shy of himself; but nothing we could say altered his resolution. 'He'd be hung,' he said, 'before he'd take the trouble to crawl a quarter of a mile out of his way to avoid the Russian fire—let them shoot, and be damn'd to them.' 'And you,' we asked, interrupting the narrator; 'how used you to go to your tent?' 'Oh,' he went on, modestly, with a gleam of humour in his eyes, 'I crawled along the trench in the mud and slush till I was well beyond gunshot. I suppose my disposition was calculating and ambitious. I did not see what could be taken by getting a bullet in the back for no reason.' 'And Gordon?'—again we interrupted. 'That's the curious part of it,' was the reply. 'One evening Charles Gordon would link arms with Graham, and walk away as if a hailstorm of bullets had no power to hurt him, and the very next evening he would crawl along the trench after me as if he would like to hide in the slush.'"

The second story is concerned with a man who will probably be found to have won enduring reputation, though not exactly the fame of the heroic defender of Khartoun. "War correspondents!' exclaimed Lord Wolseley. 'Some of them are desperately brave, while others are anything but heroes. The majority, I thank, do their duty well, even when it leads them into tight places. By-the-way, talking of tight places and war correspondents, I remember an incident that may interest you. It was at the beginning of the Ashanti campaign, just after our landing; a square-built man came up to me and said, speaking slowly and with an unmistakable American accent: "General, allow me to introduce myself; I am the correspondent of the "new York Herald." I—" Too busy to attend to him, I cut him short with, "What can I do for you, sir?" He replied inperturbably, with the same exasperating slowness, "Well, General, I want to be as near you as I can if there is any fightin' to be seen." "Captain So-and-So has charge of all the arrangements concerning cerrespondents," I rejoined curtly; "you had better see him." And with this I turned on my heel and went about my business. I saw no more of my correspondent with the aggravating coolness and slowness of speech for many a day. I did not even know whether he was accompanying the column or not. Personally speaking, I was only in danger once during the whole expedition. It was shortly before we entered Coomassie. I had pressed forward with the advanced troops, hoping to break the last effort at resistance and have done with the affair, when the enemy, utilising the heavy covert, came down and fairly surrounded us. For a few minutes the position was critical, and every man had to fight, for the enemy's fire was poured in at close quarters. They pressed upon us from all sides, dodging from tree to tree, and continually edging closer, hoping to get hand to hand. In the hottest of it my attention was caught by a man in civilian's clothes, who was some fifteen or twenty yards in front of me, and who was completely surrounded by the advancing savages. He seemed to pay no heed to the danger he was in, but, kneeling on one knee, took aim and fired again and again, and I seemed to see that every time he fired a black man fell. I was fascinated by his danger and coolness. As our main body came up and the savages were driven back, I went forward to see that no harm came to my civilian friend, who rose just as I reached him. To my astonishment it was the correspondent of the "New York Herald," and he began again in the same slow, calm way:—"Well, General——" Again I interrupted him: "You were lucky to escape. Didn't you see that you were surrounded?" "Well, General," he began again, "I guess I was too much occupied by the niggers in front to pay much attention to those behind." That was evidently the simple truth. Whatever men may say in the future about Henry M. Stanley, no one that has seen him in danger will deny that his courage is of first quality. I took a liking to him on the spot, and we became great friends; nor has anything occurred since to alter my opinion of him."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's Steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general Cargo and 12 deck passangers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mobile, 930 tons, Czptain D Miller, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from Busreh (20th November) brought a general cargo 289 cases of opium, 230 horses, 24 syces, and 96 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong east-north-east winds to within 150 miles off Bombay.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J S Kinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers M. J J Henderson, Mr. Hussonalli Mohamedalli, friend, son and infant, Mr Abdoolhoosin Noorbhoy and two others, ten Gentlemen, Mr. Alli bin Moosa, Mr Mahomed bin Sala, Mr M S Botelho and 70 deck.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning (5th) and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday 11th instant, about noon. She carries the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bittmann, Mr and Mrs Slater, Mr and Mrs Arnott, Mr and Mrs Nathan and child, Mr and Miss Reynolds, Mrs A F Myine, two Misses Wood, Col A W Smart, Baron Curro, Dr Serravalla, Mr Gomperts Mr J Muller and Mr Pohlutka.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	H. M. Torpedo Catcher Plassy	Taylor	Marmagoa, Dec. 4.
	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	Marseilles, Nov. 21.
	Nurani (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Kapurthala (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Europa, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachee.
" Khandalla, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Kt of St John for Mauritius.
" Mobile for Persian Gulf.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 2.
Hanford, Col, Ms 19th Hussars on duty from Bangalore.
December 4.
Finnis, Major, Punj D A A G on duty from Simla.
Thomas, Lieut, Ms 28th M I, on leave from Belary.
December 5.
Scott, Lt, Punj 3rd Sikhs on duty from Dera Ismail Khan.
Tristram, Lieut, Ms 7th Bur I, on duty from Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th December, 1895.

1. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club Premises Rampart Row to-morrow at 4 p.m., sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun Target Practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Puttles to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 6th December, 1895.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 7th instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review order, khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 7th instant as follows:—

Byculla School—One double Car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

2. Volunteer V H Roberts is transferred from D to F Company from this date.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and Volunteers:—Sergt A G Roberts, D Coy, from 7th to 31st December 1895.

Vol J Conceicao, F Coy, from 28th November 1895, to 27th January 1896.

Vol D F Aguiar, F Coy, from 3rd December 1895 to 2nd February 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Mr S H Murray having joined is taken on the strength and posted to B Troop.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, to-day (Friday,) the 6th instant, at 9 p.m. Tickets can be obtained at the door, or from the following:—
Lieut. F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. R. Snell, P. and O. Dockyard, Masagon.
Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr. Sergt. H. Black, Government Tele. Office, Pydhownie.
Cr. Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergt. S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-memers Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 5.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Dr Thomas Irvine, M B, resumed charge on the 6th instant of his duties as Medical Officer qualified to issue bills of health to vessels touching at Perim

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Heyland, acting Dist Supt of Police in the Bijapur District, on relief by Mr A R Maidment, to do duty as Asst Supt of Police in the Poona District

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, Asst Collr in Sind, on return from leave, to be Additional Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara.

Brigade Surgn Lieut Col S M Salaman, M D, Supt of the Central Prison, Yeraoda, is allowed furlough for seven months.

2 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Dr Salaman or pending further orders:—Surgn Capt J Jackson, M B, Supt of the Central Prison, Yeraoda; and Surgn Capt S H Burnett, M B, 26th Bo Infy, to act as Supt of the Central Prison, Hyderabad.

Mr J A G Wales, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Chintaman Yadao Date, acting Head Karkun, taluka Nagar in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Crimimal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

Mr P J Mead, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified

Rao Saheb Balaji Ramchandra Paranjpe, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Karjat in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1660, dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1850 to the district of Satara, H E the Govr in Council is pleased under Section 5 of the Act to appoint Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, Huzur Deputy Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Satara, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police

In exercise of the power conferred on him by clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize the following officers in the Dharwar District to exercise, within the pethas mentioned against their names, the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act:—(1) Azam Daso Balwant Betigeri, Mahalkari,—petha Nargund (2) Azam Hanmant Ramchandra Datar, Mahalkari,—petha Mundargi

Rao Saheb Gandabhai Indarji, substantive pro tem, Mamlatdar, taluka Matar in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Precedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Harilal Kirparam Pandia relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj in the Ahmedabad District on the 5th ultimo, in the afternoon, and assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Viramgam in the same district on the 12th idem, in the forenoon

Rao Saheb Manchhubhai Nersidas Chokai relinquished charge of Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiad and of the office of Registrar, Small Cause Court at Nadiad in the Ahmedabad District, on the 6th ultimo, in the afternoon, and assumed charge of the Second Class Suberdinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj in the same district on the 12th idem, in the afternoon

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiad and of the office of Registrar, Small Cause Court at Nadiad in the Ahmedabad District on the 9th ultimo, in the forenoon

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher and Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinker Paranjpe respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur on the 20th instant, in the forenoon

Azam Ramchandra Damodar Sathe, substantive pro tem, Head Karkun, taluka Indapur in the district of Poona, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

The Gover in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Khandesh, in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Chalisgaon, Pachora and Jamner.

Under Section 37 of the same Code, His Excellency in Council is further pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas with the additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Dewal, Mamlatdar, taluka Bagalkot in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Laxman Krishna, Mahalkari, petha Mundgod in the district of Kanara, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the Second Class in that district

Under Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Mr. L C Swift, I C S, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class and a Sub-divisional Magistrate in the Belgaum District, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in that section, and under Section 37 to invest him with additional Power specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S M Edwardes, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 2nd December 1895, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr L C Swifte, I C S, to be Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri Mr C C Boyd, I C S, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, I C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Reverend A B Watson, M A to be Junior Chaplain, Saint Andrew's Church, Bombay, from the 20th November 1895 until further orders

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H M Page to act as Scientific, Botanical and Agricultural Lecturer, College of Science, during the absence of Mr G M Woodrow or pending further orders, Mr Nanabhai Ardesar Moos, L C E. (Bombay), B Sc (Ed), F R S E, F C S, to act as Head Master of the College of Science vice Mr Page, Mr Kaikhasru Kuvarji Kapadia, M A, to act as Lecturer of Experimental Physics, Elphinstone College, vice Mr Moos

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days.

Surg Maj G T Goggin has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Lawrence School and Civil establishment Mount Abu, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th October 1895

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

By Major-General R. B. H. Blundell,
Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Wednesday, December 4.

Appointments.—Capt G A Brownrigg, 28th Bombay Pioneers, having been appointed Station Staff Officer (2nd class) at Ahmednagar vice Capt Betham, 8th Bombay Infantry, vacating on the 8th December 1895, is, under instructions from Bombay Command Head Quarters, directed to proceed and relieve Captain Betham on the 7th inst, travelling at the public expense under para 519 (i) A R I Vol X, Part II.

Movements.—With reference to D O No 1250 of 28th ultimo the Officer Commanding 2nd Bn Yorkshire Light Infy will send 4 more men of Col 5 to Deolali by the 1-30 p m, train on 5th instaant in place of 4 men of other columns belonging to other Regts kept back under orders from the Bombay Command Head Quarters.

Movements.—The undermentioned parties which are expected to arrive at Bombay in the Transport Britannia on the 6th inst will arrive at Poona at 2-30 and 4-45 p m, respectively, on 9th idem:—

Details.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.
21st Hussars	0	2	1	4
Families 1st East York Regt.	1	25	25	36

2. The Superintendent Rest Camp, Poona, will make arrangements for the despatch of the above details from Poona to destination by passenger train.

Leave.—The undermentiontioned officer has leave of absence:—

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Captain B B Russell, R E, 90 days accumulated privilege leave from 16th Decemqer 1895.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General R. B. H. Blundell,
Commanding Poona Station.
Poona, Wednesday, December 4.

Signalling.—Lieut T H O'Brien, North Lancashire Regiment is appointed Brigade Instructor in Army Signalling at Poona vice Lieut H Wells-Cole, 2nd K O Yorkshire L I, relieved.

Condy's Fluid
Used in all Hospitals.
MARVELLOUS AS
GARGLE, LOTION, INJECTION
For Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Confinements, and the cure of all Discharges. Also Snake Bites.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this



Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

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Cured to Stay Cured. With Warner's Safe Cure.

What does a Cure to Stay Cured mean to You?
Health! Life!
We have yet to hear of a case of Liver Disease that Warner's Safe Cure failed to cure when faithfully employed. Life in a tropical country is trying to the Liver. Don't waste precious time in experimenting, but immediately take Warner's Safe Cure, which others have tried and found curative. Full instructions for treatment in the pamphlet accompanying each bottle.

Klein Popo, Togo, West Africa, May 7th, 1894.
"Warner's Safe Cure has proved an excellent remedy for Malaria, as well as obstinate diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which are so prevalent in this tropical climate, and I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from these troubles."
C. F. Dunhake.

AYER'S Hair Vigor



RESTORES COLOR —AND— PROMOTES Abundant Growth OF THE HAIR.
It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.
A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."
Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

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LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

Train your Moustach the way it should go.



CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
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CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS,
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
Haddington, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For emoving Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

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A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.



The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Berner's College, London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchant, London.

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NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**



It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA



MORRHUOL

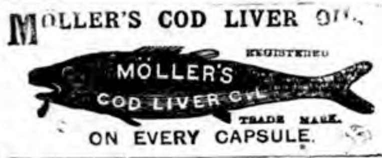
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL



ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly —*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent," after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

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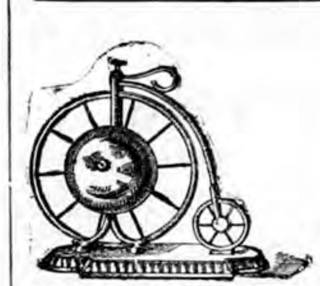
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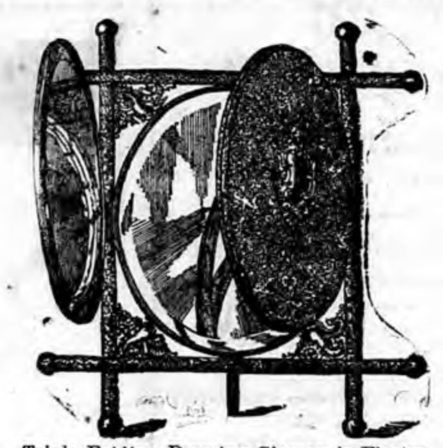
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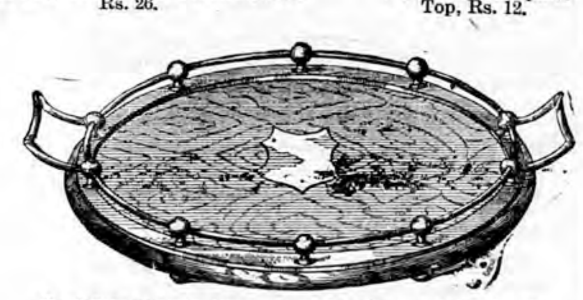
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IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

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These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

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